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UP IN THE BARN.

BY THOMAS LACKLAND.

Old farmer Joe steps through the doors
As wide to him as gates of Thebes;
And thoughtful, walks about the floors
Where ox and horses bide;
And counts the profit of his girbes.

Ten tons of timothy mo there,
And four or eleven in the hay;
Red-top that's next, well middlin' fair,
And big of roots, oblong and square.
To help eat out the crops of hay.

A dozen head of cattle stand
Reflected in the leaf-strewn yard;
And stalls are stacked out every hand.
The latest offering of the land
To labor long maintained and hard.

Cart loads of pumpkins yonder lie—
The horse is feeding in his stall,
The oats are bundled see third high,
And grass and beans are heaped hard by.
As if there were some festival.

At length Old Farmer Joe sits down—
A patch across each of his knees;
He crowds his hat back on his crown,
Then, empts his hands—so hard and brown—
Ah, like a farmer takes his ease.

"How fast the years do go!"
"It seems, in fact, no yesterday,
That in this very barn, we three—
David, Ezekiel and me—
Pitched in the summer loads of hay!

David—he sails his clipper now;
And Zekiel died in Skokee—
Some one must stay and ride to plough,
Set up the horse and milk the cow—
And who, of course, but little Joe!

I might have been—hasn't tell what!
Who knows save it it till he tries?
I might be settled in some spot,
Where money is more easy got;
Perhaps beneath Jeffer's skies.

I might have preached like Parson Jones;
Or got a living at the law;
I might have gone to Congress sure;
I might have kept a Water Cure;
I might have gone and been—oh, pshaw!

Far better is it as it is;
What future waits him, no man knows;
What he has got, that sure, is his;
It makes no odds if stocks have riz,
Or politicians come to blows!

Content to rich and something more—
I think I've heard somebody say;
If it rains, it's apt to pour;
And I can pitch on the farm floor,
Where all is mine that I can raise.

I've ploughed and mowed this dear old farm,
'Till not a rod but what I know;
I've kept the old folks snug and warm—
And lived without a twinge of harm—
I won't care how the storm might blow.

And on this same old farm I'll stay,
And raise my cattle and my corn;
Here shall these rains turn wholly gray;
These feet shall wear the paths away;
But I will die where I was born."

And Farmer Joe pulled down his hat,
And stood up to feel more sure;
He would not argue, of or that,
But, like a born agriculturist,
Kept on his work about the floor.

SONNET.

BY C. RENE.

Oh, welcome June! We hail your coming with delight,
And hope for sunshine, warmth, and pleasant weather,
When we can venture forth at morn, quite
Certain of no rain for twelve good hours together;
Who overcoats unbuttoned, can be left at home,
Too out the sun-shine: let the balmy breezes blow,
From the South West o'er the ethereal dome,
And banish the rude East Wind—"long winded" foe
To the ocean caves, there to riot with the waves,
'Till next December. He's blown his trumpet long enough,
In this locality—he's a cutting fellow, and behaves
Rudely with the constitutions, are too tough,
And "Gentle June," pray don't "stop over" every other day,
As did your fearful, weeping predecessor, cousin May.
[*Boston Post.*

TRAGEDY IN ALBANY.

A Member of Convention Shot Dead

ANOTHER SICKLES CASE.

Intense excitement was produced in Albany on Tuesday evening by the shooting of the Hon L. Harris Hiscock, a member of the Constitutional Convention. The tragedy occurred at nine P. M., at Stanwix Hall, and was committed by General G. W. Cole, of Syracuse. It appears that Hiscock was standing in the large reception room of the hotel, near the clerk's desk, in his slippers; Cole, who was sitting near by, rose and approached Hiscock, made some remark which was not distinctly overheard by those near by, and immediately thereafter drew a small pistol, and, presenting it at his head, fired—the ball entering near the right eye. Hiscock fell back senseless, the wound bleeding profusely. He expired within thirty minutes after the shooting. Cole remarked that Hiscock had been his best friend, but that, while he (Cole) was in the army, where he rose to the grade of General in the cavalry service, he had outraged his wife, and added, "I have the evidence now in my pocket." He quietly awaited the coming of the police, and was conveyed to the Third District Station House. Cole is a tall, fine looking man, as was Hiscock, who was, however, larger and heavier.

A coroner's inquest was empanneled, and the facts of the case were elicited. The jury returned the following verdict:

That the said L. Harris Hiscock came to his death by a wound from a shot from a pistol in the hands of George W. Cole, and fired by said Cole.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

The following statement was made by Gen. Cole, the prisoner:

The cause of the tragedy is this: I had a friend, L. H. Hiscock. I thought him the best friend I had in the world. I have a wife and two children; she is as pure as snow, or was before he became acquainted with her in 1864. I was in the army first as a private, and last as a Major General. I was in the army five years during the war. In 1864 my wife was taken sick and expected to die, and sent for this lawyer to make her will, knowing him to be a friend of mine. While she was in bed he came and lifted her up, and kissed her. At this time he expressed a world of friendship for me and sympathy for her. After her recovery he came again. One evening he came under the guise of business, when the family were all gone, she boarded (relatives or here) were absent, when he started to leave; she started to the door to bid him good night; he threw his arms around her and endeavored by all means in his power to have criminal intercourse with her; she remonstrating, and praying him to desist, which he finally did, but not until after shamefully insulting and exposing her; she was still weak from the result of her sickness; he then went away, and she sank to the floor with shame and exhaustion, fearful to make any alarm, as he had been there so frequently before, and false opinion might be formed. She was fearful also of the consequences if I should know it. He afterward called again, and expressed so much sorrow for his conduct that she did not make any exposure. After that he continued to call, and endeavored by all means in his power to seduce her, and even made a similar forcible effort again. She, oppressed with a feeling of shame and guilt for having permitted him to kiss her, and for not having exposed the former interview, did not dare to make an exposure. This was repeated a number of times, she resisting and preventing the full accomplishment of his purposes, and he making efforts at all times to overcome her by exciting her passions. At last up n threats of exposure to me he desisted for a time. After my return from the army I had occasion to visit Washington about four months since, and while I was absent he went to my house and solicited my wife again, beseeching her that she would submit fully. To this she made an indignant refusal, but was still not relieved of his importunities, he taking every opportunity to annoy her, but he never fully accomplished his purpose. All this time, I as a husband, felt that there was something wrong in regard to my wife, because she seldom smiled, and seemed broken hearted during all these three years. Only a week ago last Monday he met me in the street, and asked me when I was going away again, which he has done at previous times, and therefore I no-ticed it. His guilty manner awoke the first suspicion in my mind as to my wife's virtue. Upon that, after my return to New York, I wrote to a friend, asking him if he had ever seen any improprieties between my wife, Mr. Hiscock and my wife. He replied that he had seen suspicious circumstances. I immediately came home on Sunday morning last, and learned the above facts from the lips of my wife herself. When I found that he had betrayed the love of my wife, had defiled her person, and when I found her utterly broken-hearted and my home desolated, I felt justified, and as I should be obliged to kill her destroyer. At her solicitation, that I might avoid so great a calamity to her and her poor little children, instead of hunting him up at once and shooting him, as I felt inclined, I waited until to-day, that I might become more calm. I came to Albany to-day from Syracuse with my wife, intending to take her to her sister's in Brooklyn, where she might have an opportunity to brood over her troubles, and then to return myself to Albany, where I learned Mr. Hiscock was, to follow him at the point of a pistol, on his knees, to beg forgiveness for the great injury he had done me, and then to compel him to leave the country in ten days. I thought that I better have it off my mind, and I went over to his hotel; and when I saw him, the fall of my poor heart-broken wife and the disgrace of my children rose up before me, and I could not restrain myself. I had no intention to kill him. I thought I was calm. I could not speak. Something was in my throat, and I could not say a word.

At the station house, the prisoner being required to hand over everything he possessed, he delivered his pistols, &c., and declared positively that he had retained nothing; but upon being searched there was found concealed upon him a long, sharp-bladed, spring-back knife, from which it is argued he contemplated suicide. About midnight he was removed to the jail.

George W. Cole went into the army as Captain of Cavalry at the commencement of the war, served with distinction, and left the service as Brigadier General. He is a brother of Cornelius Cole, United States Senator from California. He also has a brother now acting as American Consul at Acapulco. Mr. Cole has been engaged for some time past as detective in the United States Revenue service in New York. His wife is connected with some of the most respectable families in the State. She is a half-sister of Henry D. Barto, of Tompkins, a Democratic member at large of the Constitutional Convention.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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POLITICAL.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

A Railroad Law to Meet the Wishes and Wants of the People Demanded.

BLAIR COUNTY.

The Republicans of Blair county met in Convention in Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday, every district being represented. A resolution was adopted declaring Hon. Louis W. Hall the choice of the Convention for State Senator, and instructing him to appoint three conferees to meet conferees from Huntingdon, Center, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry counties, to nominate two candidates for State Senate. John H. Keatly, Esq., editor of the *Leader*, was elected delegate to the State Convention, with instructions to vote for Hon. George W. Taylor for Supreme Judge. Sam. McCamant was unanimously renominated for Assembly. The county ticket nominated is as follows: Sheriff—Capt. Jno. McKeage; Coroner—Charles Carner; County Commissioner—Joshua Rolfer; Jury Commissioner—Robert Waring; Auditor—Geo. W. Hoover; Director of Poor—David Crawford. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the policy pursued by the last Congress relative to reconstruction; complimenting Governor Geary's administration; and declaring that the interests of the State demand the passage of a Free Railroad Law, approving Senator Hailand Representative McCamant's course on this question, and instructing their next Representatives in the Legislature "to use every effort to effect the passage of *such a law as will meet the views and wishes of the people.*" The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That we desire to be "counted out" of the company of creatures that are running about to make overtures of conciliation to the m n that resists rebels in fight, at this late day, that as treason is the highest crime known to the laws, it should be made "odious" by the punishment of the leading traitors, and that we regard the farce recently enacted at Richmond, whereby the arch-traitor and heartless rebel, Jefferson Davis, who starved our gallant soldiers by tens of thousands at Andersonville, Belle Island and Libby, was released from imprisonment, as an insult to the Union soldiers, a disgrace to the American people, and a reproach and stain on the administration of Justice.

The Juniata *Sentinel* recommends David Wilson, of this county, as one of the Republican candidates for Senator from the Blair District.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

The Central Committee of Fayette County met at Uniontown, on Thursday. Capt. J. M. Dushane, of Connellsville was appointed Representative Delegate to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Williamsport, on the 26th inst., and William Elliott, Esq., of Jefferson township, Senatorial Delegate, Westmoreland and Greene counties concurring. The Delegates were instructed to vote for Hon. Henry Williams, of Allegheny County, for Supreme Judge. The meetings for the election of delegates to the County Convention on the first Monday in July were appointed for Saturday, June 29th.

GREENE COUNTY.

The Democracy of Greene County have nominated the following ticket: Assembly—John Phelan, renominated: Sheriff—H. B. Silvens; Treasurer—H. Bailey; Commissioner—J. Hupp; Auditor—H. Ross; Poor House Director—J. Morris; Coroner—Consolation J. Hedge.

The borough election in Waynesburg last Saturday resulted in the election of the following ticket composed of Republicans and Democrats: Burgess—Wm. E. Gapen. Councilmen—J. C. Flenniken, Wm. Rogers, Wm. Berryhill, John Monnell, Robert Morris. Constable—John W. Hays. Assessor—Thomas Hoskinson. Assistant Assessors—William Cracraft, Dawson Adams. Judge of Election—J. J. Summersgill. Inspector—Wm. Webb, Jr. Auditor—Gideon Johns.

BUTLER COUNTY.

The Republicans of Butler county on Monday nominated the following ticket: Assembly—James P. McClintic; Commissioner—Charles Hoffman; Treasurer—Hugh Morrison; Auditor—J. C. Glenn; Jury Commissioner—Charles McClung. The candidate for Treasurer, Mr. Morrison, was a member of the Roundhead regiment, and Mr. Hoffman, for County Commissioner, was a member of the lamented Col. Sam. W. Black's regiment. Jno. M. Thompson, Esq., was elected delegate to the State Convention, and instructed to vote for Hon. H. W. Williams for Supreme Judge. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the congressional policy of reconstruction, reaffirming the principles of the Republican party, and in favor of protection to American industry and American manufactures. The following were also adopted:

Resolved, That experience demands a reform in our State legislation, by the passage of general laws and not a class or special law by the Courts in the creating and management of corporations and corporate rights. The great amount of private legislation has grown to be an alarming evil, and we therefore favor the passage of general laws, whereever practicable, including a general, genuine railroad law for the State. And the members elected to the Legislature from this district are hereby instructed to vote for and carry out the principles of this resolution.

Resolved, That the representative conferees this day appointed be and they are hereby instructed to present the condition of our support, from each of the candidates for Assembly, a written pledge to vote and labor for the passage of a genuine, general free railroad law.

STATE TREASURER.

The recommendation of the Beaver County Republican Convention, of General W. W. Irwin for State Treasurer, meets with much favor elsewhere. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* indorses him as follows: "General Irwin is well known to the people of the State as the efficient, indefatigable and courteous Commissary General of Pennsylvania during the war. As a western man, he now looms up powerfully in the contest for Treasurer, and as a Republican and a financier no man in the State has superior claims or larger ability for the position."

EVEN the quarrel about ritualism in England seems to have its humorous side. The Rev. James Hunt, of Somerset, Mass., writing to a Bristol paper, gives the following curious defence of his own innovations:

"The services here at eleven and two o'clock have been as plain and unritualistic as possible for the last six months. Mass is sung on Sundays at 8, A. M., at which time all the Protestant parishioners are in bed drunk, sleeping off the effects of their Saturday's carouse. How can this interfere in any way with their liberties? So long as the old services are left in their pristine ugliness, what right have the parishioners to grumble if I give an additional service."

The reverend gentleman's labors in his parish, according to his own showing, have not been crowned with any great degree of success.

WHAT CHAMPAGNE COSTS.—The Rheims Chamber of Commerce estimates the total sales of champagne wine since 1845 at 214,145,643 bottles. This, at the average price of three francs a bottle in Rheims, amounts to the handsome sum of 642,436,929 francs, or about 128,-487,585 dollars in gold. What was sold in this country cost the consumers at least three times *three francs*. The latter is a matter of interest to our wine consumers to know, that according to the Rheims report, the world drinks every year some 5,000,000 bottles of champagne which have nothing genuine about them except their labels and corks, and even these are now counterfeited.

THE Judiciary Committee took considerable evidence bearing on the question of Jeff. Davis's complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. They have the originals, or certified copies, of a number of letters that reached him in 1864 wherein the writers proposed assassination, and there is nothing to show that he ever rebuked the authors or discountenanced the scheme. The testimony as to his complicity in Booth's plot is not entirely conclusive, but is so strong that at least three of the members of that committee believe his guilt to be shown. That he had dealings with Booth and his agents is beyond doubt.

THE cotton crop of the present year begins to attract a great deal of attention. A Georgia correspondent of a New York paper predicts a large crop of cotton in Georgia, and says the yield of that State may reach 500,000 bales, which is more than double the crop of last year. A Louisiana correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says the cotton in that State looks healthy, but is two weeks later than usual, and he can give no estimate of the crop. All the letter-writers mention that a large crop of corn has been planted, much larger than last year.

FREEZING CARCASES OF CATTLE.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Sydney, March 7: "A chemist has just found out that he can fit a ship with an apparatus that will keep in a congealed state five hundred carcasses of beef, in tanks, these carcasses having been entirely frozen through at starting. I saw experiments yesterday of a perfectly startling character. Beef killed five months ago was quite good. This discovery is expected to make a perfect revolution in the stock market, and give us the aid we so badly want."—*Melbourne Argus.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—When the Prince of Wales was in Paris he called on his old French instructor, M. Brasseur who told him that his great ambition was to possess the ribbon of the Legion d'Honneur, but that he had not sufficient interest to make his claims known to those in power. The Prince had his case at once before the Emperor, and before night the teacher was a chevalier.

A STREET MUSICIAN IN FUNDS.—In obedience to a municipal ordinance for the arrest of street musicians in Philadelphia, a hand organist was taken before the Mayor of the city on Wednesday. He was searched as usual, and in a belt around him he had in Treasury bills the sum of $5,500.

UNDERGRADUATE ORIOLES.

BY REV. SAMUEL DUFFIELDS.

Four little months agape forever,
Four little throats which are never full,
Four little nestlings who disown,
One big worm by a mighty pull.

Up on a limb—the lazy fellow!—
Perches the father bold and gay,
Proud of his coat of back and yellow,
Always singing throughout the day.

Close at their side the wa ch'ul mother,
Quietly sobe in dress and song,
Chooses her place, and asks no other,
Flying and gleaning all day long.

Four little months in time grow smaller,
Four little throats in time are filled,
Four little nestlings quite appal her
Spreading their wings for the sun to gild.

Lazy no longer sits the father;
His is the care of the sinking school;
He must teach them to fly and gather
Splendid worms by the near ad pool.

Swinging away on the shaken branches,
Under the light of the happy sun;
Dropping through blossoms like avalanches—
Parent Oriole's work is done.

Four little beaks their months embolden,
Four little throats are round and strong;
Four little songs, fledged and golden,
Graduate in the world of song.

POLITICAL ASPECTS IN THE SOUTH.

The Republican Party a Power.

Letter from Senator Wilson.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has written a letter giving the result of his experience and observation in the South. He writes in the most hopeful strain. He says "it is humiliating "to see that some persons claiming yet to be "Republicans are making themselves ridiculous "by repeating the idle talk about a war of races "if the six hundred thousand negroes in the "rebel States have independence enough to "vote for equality of rights, and privileges, and "education. I shall certainly be disappointed "if at least ninety per cent. of the negroes of "the rebel States do not vote together for the "Republican party—which to them is the party "of patriotism, liberty, justice, humanity and "education."

The Senator goes on to say:

I am confident there are now more than six hundred thousand Republican voters in the rebel States; and that before November next there will be more than three-quarters of a million. They are poor, without papers or other means of enfranchisement and organization. They are in pressing need of help; and the friends of equal rights, of a united and free nation, should give aid to them. They are hungering and thirsting for speakers; and if one hundred of our ablest speakers would go into those States, they would find listening ears to welcome their come. Never had men a nobler field of labor than have the friends of union and liberty. Our friends are beginning to organize for documents, presses, workers, speakers. Intelligent patriotism sees that it is vital to the future of the rebel States, and to the country, that they should have the right to form a loyal, patriotic, liberty-loving, justice-giving, progressive men. To take the States up out of their sectional position, and put them in unity and active sympathy with the political, religious, educational and business interests of the nation, is surely a patriotic and Christian work, for which good men may pray and labor. That rebel presses and politicians and their sympathizing friends should rebuke all efforts of the people of the rebel States to put their States in complete unity with the country, and deem all efforts to aid them obstructive interference in their local affairs, will surprise no one who has not forgotten their pretensions in the past to control and direct, to put up and put down. But it is a matter of surprise that the conductors of public journals claiming to be more or less in sympathy with the Republican organization, should give aid and comfort to rebel presses and politicians, by discouraging the efforts of the friends of the country, to place those States among the most advanced and liberal States. I cannot forget the earnest appeals of Mr. Wood and Mr. Raymond in 1864 and in 1865 for speakers in New York. I would remind Mr. Wood and Mr. Raymond that our friends in the rebel States are quite as earnest now for speakers as they were then; and I would suggest to them that it is vastly more important to the future of the country that those States should now pass into the control of Union-loving men than that the men than it was that New York should then vote the Republican ticket. If the work and speaking performed in either of those years in New York could be had in the rebel States during the next four months eight at least of those States would elect Governors and Legislatures, and send Senators and Representatives to Congress, fully committed to the principle of the equality of the rights and privileges of the citizens of the United States. The conclusion to which I have come, after careful inquiry and observation, is that the real friends of "Liberty and Union," unaided, will carry several of the rebel States, and send several members to Congress; that, aided as they should be, they will place nearly all of those States for years to come in the hands of progressive men.

A coon idea of the monitor raft, which three men propose to embark on from New York for Havre, may be obtained by placing three cigars together; across these place a few strips of wood; at the junction of the cigars put three planks, fasten all together with ropes and iron bands, and there is the Nonpareil complete. The cylinders are merely bags of wind, the bags being made of india-rubber and tin. The raft will have but three men to manage her—Capt. Mikes, George Miller, and Henry Bosson, all of them experienced seamen, who, moreover, had a taste of shipwreck, as it was in the bay of Santiago de Cuba. They will take thirty days' provisions, but it is expected they will make the run in twenty. The object in sending this frail craft across the ocean is to submit its life-saving capacity to the fullest practical test. Should it endure the test, every ocean steamer will be provided with one. As the cylinders are made to open and shut like a telescope, the raft can be stowed away in very little space. The Nonpareil, it is claimed, could find room, if necessary, for five hundred passengers.

A WRITER in the Chicago *Journal* compares the present with former backward seasons, and comes to an encouraging conclusion as to the growing crops. For twelve years he has kept a record and from it he perceives that the present is by no means the most backward. On the contrary seasons more backward than this produced good crops. Referring to Iowa in particular, he says: "The prospect for wheat was never better in Iowa at this time of the year than it is at present. A great deal of corn has been planted and much of it is now coming up and while admitting that the season is backward, I can but believe (judging the future by the past) thht there is yet time for an abundant harvest of corn, wheat and oats in 1867."

IMPORTANT ARREST.—A New York letter says: William Newman, who is said to have been the ringleader of the disgraceful riot which occurred at the corner of Grand and Pitt streets, on last St. Patrick's Day, during the procession of Irish Societies, was arrested this morning at his workshop in Brooklyn. Newman, it is alleged, was one of the man hals of the procession, and was very conspicuous in attacking the police with his sabre. Newman was taken to Police Headquarters and arraigned before Inspector Dilks. He was fully identified by a number of the officers who were attacked and beaten by the rioters as having taken a prominent part in the riot. He is locked up at Police Headquarters, awaiting further developments. Newman left the city immediately after the riot, and did not return until Saturday evening.

It is stated that all Paris is delighted with the graceful ease of the Prince of Wales and with the manliness and *bonhomnie* of Alfred, Duke of Edinburg, the sailor-brother. Gossip from dining rooms and dancing halls flies about Paris like grains of crystallized sugar upon the sunbeams. Strange falsity of humanity to find the incongruities and vulgarities of what is regarded as the upper strata of society so appetizing and amusing, while lower down the same features are stigmatized as revolting.

A STARTLING rumor comes to us to the effect that the Sultan of Turkey is making rather startling preparations for his July visit to Paris. His suite is announced as consisting of five hundred persons—three hundred women and fifteen eunuchs, etc., etc. Whether these ladies and gentlemen are mean houris and eunuchs—will be lodged in the Tuileries along with the grand Turk himself, we have not yet learned from the *Moniteur*. We may be sure that he and his suite will create a greater sensation in Paris than all the Emperors in Christendom.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY will soon issue "The History of the Organization and the Proceedings of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention convened at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 25th, 1866," illustrated by portraits of Major-General J. D. Cox, President of the Convention, and Major-General B. F. Butler, Chairman of Committee on Resolutions; compiled from official sources, by L. Edwin Dudley, Esq., temporary Chairman of the Convention.

THE *Union Free Press*, published at Kittanning, appears this week in an enlarged form, with a new head, and is otherwise materially improved. It is printed with large clear type on beautiful white paper, and is one of the largest and handsomest weekly papers issued in the State. The *Free Press* is published by an association, the mechanical department being in charge of Mr. Wm. McWilliams, an experienced and practical printer, whose handiwork is apparent in the *Free Press* of today. It is a staunch Republican journal, and enjoys a large circulation.

WE did not suppose there was a person in the United States of America stupid enough to suppose that the *Journal* really meant to convey the idea that Horace Greeley bought his clothes of the *chiffonniers*, or that the expression was intended as containing more than playful hyperbole. But there is such a person. A Pennsylvania editor. To save him all further apprehension, we hasten to assure him that we do not believe Horace Greeley ever bought a rag from the *chiffonniers*, any more than we believe that he was really and truly and literally trying to devour all the editors who were consuming on him, as stated in a subsequent squib.—*Columbus (O.) Journal.*

AN OBSTREPEROUS CARDINAL.—Intelligence received from Rome states that after the last consistory the cardinals decided upon appointing a term within which Cardinal Andrea should be called upon to make his defense. Should he fail to comply with this order by the expiration of that term he would be condemned in contumaciam and sentenced to forfeit his right of voting in the Sacred College and at the Conclave. It is asserted that at another meeting the cardinals were of opinion that the financial conversion of church property proposed by Italy was an inevitable necessity.

FOUR ocean steamships arrived at New York Tuesday, viz: the Baltic, from Bremen; the St. Laurent, from Havre; Helvetia, from Liverpool, and Columbia, from Havana. The Baltic brings nearly fifteen hundred passengers, and reports twelve deaths and one birth on the passage. The other vessels also have a fair complement. The Baltic's is the largest human cargo received this season. Nearly all of her spare room is engaged for the next trip to New York.

THE Blair County Republican Convention seems to have worked as easily as an old shoe. Senator Hall, last winter, voted against the Free Railroad bill, and Representative McCamant for it, and yet, the convention found no difficulty in indorsing both! A resolution was adopted, however, declaring unequivocally for a Free Railroad Law. It is to be presumed that the people, this time, intend to choose nonebut men who will vote all the while for such a law, and desert it never.

A GENTLEMAN in Cincinnati was arrested a few days ago for having knowingly rented houses for purposes of prostitution. If the New York landlords who knowingly rent their houses for similar purposes were arrested we should witness a collection of millionaires and church trustees numerous enough to fill a moderately sized jail.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Why not include in this list Pittsburgh, and all other large cities? The thing is a part of the "social evil" everywhere.

THE Dublin *Freeman* appeals to the British Government for a supply of food to the people in the west of Ireland, who, it says, are on the borders of famine. It is a curious coincidence that that Government and our own should have to be at charges for suppressing political disorders and for supplying subsistence in the same quarter and at the same time.

GENERAL SIMON CAMERON is junketing on the Plains, but his friends at home are busy shaping matters so as to give him Pennsylvania for the Presidency—a Legislature that will adopt a resolution declaring him to be the choice of the State being one of the points to make.

THE committee appointed by the Senate of Pennsylvania to inquire into the alleged extortionate charges of railroad companies for freight and passengers have adjourned, to meet at Pottsville on Tuesday, the 16th day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M.

Twenty-eight acres of land has been purchased about eight miles from Lynchburg, Va., for the extensive nail factory about to be erected.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

General Sheridan has issued an order appointing Benjamin F. Flanders Governor of Louisiana, *vice* Thomas J. Durant, declined.

Judge Busteed made a speech in Montgomery, Alabama, on Wednesday night, in which he candidly indorsed the recent Republican Convention which declined to invite him to participate in its proceedings.

Judge Kelley charges the Mobile riot to Andrew Johnson, who had appointed to a post of profit there a recreant Northerner, who provoked the disturbance by inflammatory statements in the public journals days before his arrival. The riots, he said, were premeditated, and were not brought on by any words of his own.

Accounts from several inferior counties of Missouri notice unusually violent hail storms last Sunday and Monday nights, which did great damage to the fruit and crops. In some places hail stones as large as hen eggs, covering the ground completely and remaining forty-eight hours.

Dates from San Luis Potosi, Mexico, to the 17th, state that Maximilian's fate still hangs in the balance. Juarez and his ministers held a conference on the subject of a disposal of him, but the conclusion was unknown. It was thought Juarez would carry him to the Capital. The capture of Miramon, with the rest, was confirmed. Mendez, however, is nowhere to be found. Escobedo had issued an order that every Imperial officer who had not surrendered within twenty-four hours should be shot.

About six o'clock Wednesday evening, while the express train for Chicago, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, was switching some cars at Crestline, a young woman, supposed to be Irish, apparently about twenty years of age, in passing from one car to another, slipped and fell under the train, which literally cut her in two. She lived but a few moments. She had a satchel and a handbox, marked Mary Long, and on her person was found an envelope post-marked Chicago, May 18th, addressed to Margaret Hays, No. 9 Saxon Place, Stanley street, between third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

Before daylight Wednesday morning a German named Joseph Lilienthal, who kept a lager beer saloon on Market street, above the Court House, Parkersburg, W. Va., was brutally murdered. Which found in his saloon, where he slept alone, seven scalp wounds were discovered, each fracturing the skull, and his throat was badly cut, severing the arteries, and hacking the spinal column. A negro named Taylor has been arrested on suspicion of the crime.

THOSE lambs of the Plains, with whom General Sherman says we can have war—or not—just as we please, are again frisking about in their peculiar fashion. Of their peculiar playfulness the following Omaha dispatch speaks volumes, as the saying is:

"D. D. Ball, mail agent on the Union Pacific railroad, arrived this morning. He confirms the reports of a general stampede of the mas sacre of stage drivers, and reports the non-appearance at North Platte of the next coach due, which it is supposed may have shared the same fate. Ball also reports the loss of Jack Morrow's herd by a band of Spotted Tails hitherto professing friendship, but who have been under suspicion of treachery. All but fifteen head were recovered.

"A gentleman just arrived from the Plains, and apparently reliable, says that the Indians have notified the employees of Wells, Fargo & Co., that they must leave by the 1st of June or war would be commenced upon them."

THE Revenue Commissioner's estimate of $25,000,000 for the current month, according to present indications, will be fully realized; if so, the estimate for the year of $270,000,000 will be exceeded by nearly $5,000,000. In connection we are assured that the whisky tax question and the subject of raising revenue by taxation, will be brought before Congress with the view of simplifying the process and securing honesty and thoroughness. It is thought that whisky alone can be made to pay $150,000,000 a year.

THE New York *Herald* is out again for Grant for President. It says it saw a good while ago, that his election was necessary to restore peace and harmony to the country, and takes special credit for perceiving so early what everybody else is now coming to understand. This brag aside, the *Herald* says truly when it speaks of Gen. Grant as follows:

"He has shown wonderful powers of combination and tact. Without any of the arts of the politician, great courage, remarkable firmness and tenacity of purpose, and the most ardent patriotism, he unites he extremely cautious, careful, modest and conservative. It would be hard to find a more well balanced and pure Republican, notwithstanding his superior position and qualities."

NEW YORK politicians are generally in hot water. Governor Fenton and Senator Morgan do not just at present hitch well. The latter is desirous to get on the National ticket; and Governor Fenton is supposed to be somehow in the way. The appointment of copperheads to federal offices and Democrats to State positions has made trouble. It is the usual complaint; even Salmon P. Chase had a great proclivity for putting such appointments in office. It may be conciliatory, but is hardly wise.

THE *Union Free Press*, published at Kittanning, appears this week in an enlarged form, with a new head, and is otherwise materially improved. It is printed with large clear type on beautiful white paper, and is one of the largest and handsomest weekly papers issued in the State. The *Free Press* is published by an association, the mechanical department being in charge of Mr. Wm. McWilliams, an experienced and practical printer, whose handiwork is apparent in the *Free Press* of today. It is a staunch Republican journal, and enjoys a large circulation.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—The citizens of Brookville are called upon to subscribe to the original stock of the Winslow Colliery Railroad Company, in order that the road may be extended to that place.

—A meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company was held at Meadville on Friday. Among those present were Messrs. James McHenry, T. W. Kennard and S. S. L'Hommedieu.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Union and Titusville Railroad on the 5th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Directors—W. S. Brown, O. Noble, Henry Rawle and A. T. Marsh, of Erie; P. G. Stranahan, E. Cooper and R. H. Frisbee, of Union Mills. The following officers were then chosen: President, Walter S. Brown; Vice President, P. G. Stranahan; Treasurer, O. Noble; Secretary, R. H. Frisbee.

—The Zanesville and Erie Railway Company filed its certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State. It is the intention of the Company to build a railroad from Zanesville, Muskingum county, to Hudson, in Summit county, and it is to pass through the counties of Muskingum, Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Stark and Summit. The amount of capital stock is $1,000,000, and the corporators, E. Gest, John T. Hooper, Joseph L. Gest, J. S. Lowe, and Andrew Jackson Hamilton county.

—The extension of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad by the Conneaquenessing and Pine creeks, it is said, will soon be commenced. The Youngstown, O., *Courier*, in referring to this improvement, remarks that "this road runs through valuable coal fields, and a large tract of the territory adjacent is owned by some of our best known coal operators. It will also effect, in a measure, our local traffic in coal and minerals. From a letter before us, containing the reports of parties interested in the coal especially along the line of the route proposed above, we learn the following particulars: Speaking of the drilling on Pine creek, in Allegheny county, we learn that about three miles above Sharpsburg, on the Shaw farm, the upper vein of coal, now worked by the rolling mill company of Messrs. Sparg, Herron & Co., is five to five and a half feet thick. The second vein, which is sixty feet below the first, is seven feet thick, and the third vein, 216 feet from the surface, is twenty-one feet thick. Further up the stream, on the Bigby farm are reported a vein of upper coal, and also a vein of Black Scotch Iron ore, forty feet thick, which will yield an average of 70 per cent. iron. About a mile above the last an excellent vein of rich Ridsey iron ore, six feet thick, yield at out 40 per cent. On the Witzell farm, at the mouth of Mountain Run, the drill discovered at seventy feet below the surface, a vein five feet vein of coal, and at the depth of 200 feet a twelve feet vein."

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

General Cole, who shot and killed Hiscock, was on Saturday committed for trial for murder. G. M. Cole, United States Consul at Acapulco, arrived on Friday, and had a protracted interview with his brother in the jail.

Tucker's large warehouse in Charlestown, Massachusetts, fell to the ground with a terrible crash Friday afternoon. Three men were severly injured.

Judge Bryan, of the United States District Court at Charleston, has decided that a telegraph company is bound to exhibit a private message in evidence when required, telegrams not being within the class of privileged communications.

Miss Kate Norton, a native of Maine, committed suicide in New York on Saturday, by taking morphine. She had been seduced under promise of marriage by a man named Edward Drury, who recently married another woman.

The customs receipts for the week ending May 31st were $9,478,920. The internal revenue receipts the past week were $5,450,329 04.

THE London *News* in an article on the future of Mexico, says: As far as the prospect of a re-establishment of peace and good government are concerned, Mexico remains pretty nearly where it was before the French expedition. The causes of its disorders lie too deep to be removed by the sword of conquest, and will probably last until the time has come *for the introduction of a new population of a nobler race than that which now engrosses a country it is unable to develop, and which seems incapable of founding any stable order of society.*

THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1867.

Presidential Party Returned.

The Presidential party returned this afternoon from the North Carolina trip, and proceeded direct to the Presidential Mansion. A movement was made this morning to get up an impromptu reception of the President, but it was abandoned on account of a belief that it was unnecessary and because a severe storm prevailed. The President was the recipient, this evening, of a number of calls from parties who have been awaiting his return, but with one or two exceptions, he declined to grant them interviews.

Sanford Conover's Case.

The long delayed sentence in the case of Sanford Conover, convicted of perjury in giving false evidence before the Judiciary Committee relative to the complicity of Jefferson Davis in the assassination p ot, was brought to an end to-day, by the Supreme Court of the District refusing an arrest of judgement claimed under conflicting ideal statutes, relating to sentences in case of perjury. Conover will on Monday, therefore, be taken to the Penitentiary to serve out a term of imprisonment of five years at hard labor.

Jeff. Davis and a Pardon.

The friends of Jeff. Davis are about to make formal application to the President for his pardon, although Davis positively refuses to apply for it himself. Thus far the petition is signed by ex-Governor Munroe, Governor Sharkey and Robert J. Walker. Governor Worth, of North Carolina, writes that he does not see why Davis should refuse to ask a pardon, but at the same time favors granting one to him. Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, was asked to sign the petition and he replied to-day as follows: "I ask for pardon for no man who will not ask it for himself."

An Important Fact.

It appears from the records in the Engineer's office here that the successful graduates of West Point accredited to the South really belonged to the Northern and Western States, who, having distinguished themselves by gallant service in the Union army during the early part of the war, were nominated to West Point as from Southern States, in order to fill up the allotment of cadets accorded to those States previous to the rebellion.

The New Orleans Registry.

Advices from New Orleans show that the extension of the time for registration by General Sheridan, has caused an increased registration of white voters in that city. A short time since the colored voters exceeded the others by several thousand, but on the first of June official returns gave the colored majority at eighteen hundred.

Removals in Virginia.

General Schofield has commenced the removal of several civil county officials in Virginia.

Registration in Mississippi.

A letter to Gen. Grant's headquarters from Mississippi says the registration has commenced in that State, and that the white people are registering freely.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1867.

ARRAIGNING CONGRESS.

One of the allegations of the New York *Times* against Congress is that it had no authority "to pass a law excluding certain States from representation until they pass laws or adopt constitutions such as Congress may prescribe." It is also imputed to Congress as a fault, that it placed military governments over, or in place of civil government in the Southern States. Both these acts are declared to be totally unauthorized by anything in the United States Constitution, and in consequence of them Congress is declared to be guilty of a breach of duty, oppressive and dangerous. In this respect, and to the extent of reiterating this charge, the *Times* takes precisely the position of the Democratic press generally. If it harmonized as well with it in other respects, we should not distinguish it by name, but let it go "to the bad" together with the rest. As the *Times*, however, shows a disposition to act with the Republican party in preference to any other, since the early decease of its own first-born, conservatism, we feel inclined to examine the soundness of its position where it differs from our own.

That Congress had no authority to exclude States from representation, till they should pass laws or adopt constitutions, such as it might prescribe, is perfectly true, in the normal and healthy condition of affairs. But the relation having been criminally severed and the representation of the States having been repudiated, *by themselves*, and a long and destructive war having been waged and prosecuted by them against the Union and the States adhering to it, nothing, it seems to us, could be more absurd than the proposition that they, after being overcome by power, should be allowed quietly to resume their old relations and to enjoy their former representation in the Union Government, without promise, condition or guarantee for their future fidelity. If there could be an unequivocal way for the loyal and brave defenders of the Union to say, Excuse us, dear secessionists, we have erred in handling you so roughly; we should not have sacrificed three hundred thousand lives in opposing your little whim of secession, it is said by admitting that after filling the country with war and spreading desolation over a large part of it, and sorrow over the whole, the guilty conspirators and supporters of the rebellion shall, on their reluctant submission, revert at once to their former position in the Union.

But the false position of the *Times* is demonstrable in another way. The wrong attributed to Congress in demanding conditions for the restoration of the States, must be intrinsic to the case, if it be a wrong at all. But so far from this is the fact, that the laws passed and the constitutions adopted by every State *received* into the Union are submitted not merely to the inspection of Congress, but to its judgment as the basis on which the State shall be admitted or rejected. The same principle is involved in the case of the seceded States, and its application is amended by much weightier considerations. In the application of a new State, there is not necessarily the least presumption against the spirit or purposes of the people. Still their constitution is required to be approved by Congress. But in the Southern States, the most inveterate hostility to the Union has been exhibited, and actual and formidable war has been carried on by them for four years. Their relations to the Union and their representation in it have been suspended for that length of time by their own will. And now, in the process of restoration to their former condition, their laws and constitutions are properly subject to the judgment of the Union Government—even more than if they were new States, first seeking admission.

By a similar train of reasoning, it is easy to show the propriety of extending military government over the Southern States. The ground taken against it by the *Times* is precisely the same that was taken by J. BUCHANAN, and held by the so-called peace Democrats during the war, viz., that the Constitution does not provide for the coercion of States into the Union, or for the exercise of power to prevent their going out. The superseding of civil by military agencies in carrying on government is not, it is perfectly true, authorized by the Constitution, in the normal and healthy condition of public affairs. But this is not the condition of public affairs in the Southern States. And, therefore, this rule does not apply. Another one, however, is found in the Constitution that requires the suppression of insurrection and rebellion, and the maintenance of law and order. The necessity for military force, in order to meet these ends, is a sufficient justification of its use, and a sufficient authority for calling it into requisition. But as the reasoning is the same as that which relates to the supervision, by Congress, of their laws and constitutions, we forbear to prosecute it.

That the Democratic press, blinded by chronic prejudice, should take a stand against the Congress of the United States, having anything to say about terms, conditions and guarantees in the resumption of their prior relations to the Union, by the States lately in rebellion, occasions no surprise, since they have been the firm abettors of the rebellion in its active state. But that the *Times*, which has, till its unfortunate aberration of last year, maintained its high position, both as to loyalty and logic, should now betray the weakness it has, in both respects, strikes us not only with surprise but regret. These positions, taken by it in repelling some some imputations of the Albany *Evening Journal*, indicate a farther recession from its old sound and patriotic position, than we had supposed it to have reached. And we may add, that the more we see of the animus of the States and people and press, which have caused this great trouble in the country, the more heartily do we appreciate the stern virtue of Congress in taking and holding the position that it occupies with reference to them.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM.

If a new theory of the remarkable coolness of the season were needed, we respectfully suggest that a plausible one might be constructed on the ground of the approach of the Democratic Convention and its comically cool platform. That a party which has been traditionally opposed to a Protective Tariff law, a party that has had the varied experience of both standing and falling, of success and defeat, for its support of free trade, should denounce the Republican party for the failure of the Tariff law in the last Congress, certainly proves, if it proves nothing else, that whatever of sterling material the Democracy has lost of late years, it keeps its stock of a certain baser metal undiminished. The Tariff, often a test question on which the two parties have divided, has been invariably supported by the Republican party and opposed by the Democratic, the few exceptions being easily accounted for by the predominance of local considerations. And in the specific matter of a proposition in the Senate of Pennsylvania, no longer ago than last winter, to instruct our Representatives in Congress to favor the passage of the Tariff law, the action and vote of the Democratic members were opposed to the proposition. Once, we are aware, as an election trick—admitted to be such after election—a banner was paraded in *some counties* of this State, purporting that the Democratic party was in favor of the tariff of 1842. But the convention's denunciation of the Republican party on Tuesday last, is a trick of brass that quite outshines the former one.

Again, the Democratic Convention assumes a martial tone and says, it "will resist to the last resort the threatened measures of the Republican party in the elective franchise in Pennsylvania." This fierce attitude is taken against a man of straw set up by the Convention itself. No threat has been made and no measure proposed by the Republicans, touching the elective franchise in Pennsylvania. If the bugbear of negro suffrage is referred to, as we presume it is, every person of average sense and information knows that this is not, has not been, and during the coming canvass, cannot be a subject at issue between the parties. It can only be approached under a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State on the suffrage question, and any amendment is precluded for a definite time, far enough in the future to carry it beyond the next election. The negro suffrage question is used therefore by this grave State Convention merely for the usual purposes answered by bugbears and scare-crows.

As to another point in this extraordinary platform of the Democracy—the feature of the reconstruction plan that admits the freed people of color to the right of suffrage—it is sufficient for us to say, as it is gratifying to know, that the wiser men of the South, who are certainly as good judges as the mass of the Northern Democrats, are approving the manner of reconstruction that embraces negro suffrage, while at the same time they are declining the counsels, the sympathies and, most mortifying of all, even the party alliance of the Northern Democrats. General LONGSTREET says, in express and highly significant words, that "the South has no interest with the Democratic party, because of its opposition to negro suffrage." Similar sentiments have been expressed by others.

Nor is it surprising that such a sentiment should gain ground among the Southern people, as they perceive the true bearing of the Republican policy on their restoration to their normal condition in the Union, and on the recuperation and prosperity of their physical affairs. And that feeling will, of course, become more extended and influential in the same quarters when it is seen that the policy of the Democratic party simply regards the Southern people as make-weights and auxiliaries to it. This idea cropped out distinctly in the speech of Hon. W. A. WALLACE in opening the convention, describing the enterprise and purpose of the party as doing battle for the sceptre of dominion.

It is a strange position for a party to take. If anything could demonstrate the forlorn condition of the party as to all real live questions of public policy, its own platform does it most forcibly. It proposes issues that are not born, as well as those that are dead. It courts the South by denouncing what the South has decided to accept, and seeks a fellowship of partisanship with the Southern people, while they are wisely and honestly refusing it. It courts the American workingman by a pretense which he knows to be untrue, and endeavors to throw the deserved odium of the Democratic hostility to a protective tariff on the Republican party which is and has been its only true friend.

WHO HINDERS RECONSTRUCTION?

That, after such great and long continued troubles as our country has had, some serious difficulties should be encountered in restoring it to a healthy condition, is not all surprising. Nor is it otherwise than might be reasonably expected that the firm friends of the Union should be more ready to notice those difficulties than they are who have been recently in open hostility to it. The friends of the Union are also naturally more concerned to have it restored on just principles and in a manner that promises stability and peace, and their higher estimate of it makes them more cautious, while the opinions of persistent enemies, in relation to the process of its restoration are entitled to little deference.

One cause of the difficulty experienced by the Government in adjusting the relations of the contending parties in this case is that there were not and could not be any treaty stipulations in the closing of hostilities. The insurgents were simply subdued and disarmed. There was no power to make any terms or any engagements in their behalf. The Government acted in both their interests and its own to attend to, and both its own action and theirs to direct. Its exactions, however just, are opposed to their disposition, and on it rests the responsibility of enforcing on them the duty of good citizens, and at the same time the unavoidable odium sympathizing from their aversion to it.

Another difficulty has arisen, and still exists, from the abuse of the clemency which has distinguished the policy of the Government toward the insurgents. Had they been subjects of a foreign power, it would have made no difference how much they may have hated our Government, after the war was closed, as long as the treaty stipulations were observed. But being citizens of our own Government, in process of restoration to their privileges as such, the manifestations of an insubordinate and hostile disposition, especially in their State organizations and policy, rendered unavoidable some modification of the plans of restoration dictated by clemency, and the infusion of some new elements of stringency, adapted to the disposition of the people which was seen to exist. This is the true explanation of the reason for the several changes of policy, on the part of the Government, and for the demand of additional guaranties for the orderly demeanor of the people who have been in rebellion. It was impossible to declare any measure or plan of reconstruction to be a finality, until it was seen to be a successful one. This could not be seen, while the Southern people were exhibiting their organized opposition. And hence the necessity of incorporating more stringent elements into the policy of restoration, each change introducing more of Government authority, and leaning less to the volition of the Southern people.

The same course of reasoning and illustration might be applied to the delay in the restoration of the seceded States to their normal relations with the Union. The intemperate haste, amounting fairly to a scramble for admission to Congress, almost before the disarmed rebels had reached their homes, was accompanied by evidences of a disposition and purpose, that rendered hesitation on the part of the Government a matter of the plainest prudence and propriety. This, again, drew out other demonstrations which dictated further delays. And so two years and more have passed, in which has been verified the saying often uttered in the early part of this period, that the conflict of policies was but a continuation of the conflict of arms.

It requires no prophetic power to foresee that this contest can be terminated only as the other was, by the submission of the wrong to the right. The Government cannot surrender its prerogatives to the governed. The difficulties, the delays, the vexations attending the efforts for restoration, are not chargeable on the Government, but on the secession States themselves. That delay aggravates the unfriendly feeling may be true, and probably is. But still the same reasons that controlled the action of the Government for six years, must make it firm and faithful now—the salvation of the Union and the peace and welfare of the whole country.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The New York *Times* discusses this question at length, starting out with the declaration that "the rising tide" is unmistakably for GRANT. It thinks the position of the General makes him stronger than any other man, both as to principles and expediency; that his wish not to be considered a candidate is in his favor and an element of strength, and that in whatever light the question of candidacy is viewed he stands foremost. The *Times* concludes its article as follows:

"We look forward to the nomination of General Grant by the National Convention of the Union party. That the most strenuous efforts will be made to defeat it is sufficiently evident from movements already made public. The entire machinery of the Republican party in the Southern States is in the hands of his opponents, and the representatives of that party in the Convention, elected, as of course they will be, wholly by negro votes, will probably be cast against him. But the great body of the Union party in the North and West will, unless we are greatly mistaken, become so satisfied that the existence of the Republican party, as well as the welfare of the country, depend upon his becoming its candidate, that we have very little doubt of that result."

EVERYBODY in Pennsylvania knows that Mr. JOHN W. FORNEY is a modest man; that, in fact, it is modesty that has been the matter with him through life, and is likely to continue to be the chief obstacle to his getting on. But

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, June 15, 1867.

we question if many have dreamed of the extent to which this childlike characteristic has become chronic in Mr. FORNEY. An indication we find in one of his London letters, wherein, referring to "Mr. BRIGHT and his friends," he thus expresses himself: "I have never experienced rarer pleasure than in listening to them. *How well they understand our parties! It was an agreeable surprise to find my humble name almost familiar to them.*" How perfectly delicious that is!

THE MEAT QUESTION AND THE GRAND JURY.

Acting on the representations and suggestions made by the COMMERCIAL, the Grand Jury, on Monday last, commenced the investigation of the alleged fraudulent and outrageous practices of butchers, dealers and others engaged in supplying the Pittsburgh and Allegheny markets. A large number of witnesses gave in their testimony, and yesterday the Grand Jury came into open court with a presentment against twenty-three persons for having been engaged in the purchase and sale of diseased and unwholesome meats. Their names will be found in the Court proceedings reported in another column.

The Grand Jury have, we believe, performed an important service in giving this subject such a thorough and patient investigation. Were the facts, as they were presented to the Jury, once spread before the public, we are persuaded the universal stomach would instantly revolt.

We trust the matter will not end here—so far as we are concerned it will not; nor is this the only thing that needs investigation. The city authorities have a duty to perform. If such a thing as a thorough inspection of cattle before and meat after slaughtering be possible, it should, without any delay, be provided for. If there is law enough for this, somebody will be most shamefully derelict if it is not made to work.

BALTIMORE AS A SEAPORT.

The business community of Baltimore are justly elated over the increased business of that port, at a time, too, when dullness and diminished business prevail in other cities. The following statement, by the Baltimore *Commercial*, will be read with interest; and in giving it we renew the suggestion that a more intimate connection with a city already so important and whose trade is growing so rapidly, is something for which Pittsburgh should most earnestly strive:

The "gold duties" then, for the past month, (May) were far the largest ever known—were $491,-216; and this, against the largest amount ever previously known here, we say, for the same period—viz: $358,287. In the large receipts have been the duties on the sugar and coffee imported here, always a favorite point for this trade; and to show, further, that what was entered here and duties paid, does not constitute anything like the increase made in our foreign commerce, we add the following from the official records of the port:

"Merchandise warehoused in this district during the month of May, 1867, and transported to other districts, duty not paid here:

	Value.	Duty.
Coffee	$105,711 00	$18,660 93
Tin Plates	29,000 00	1,561 75
Plants	1,780 00	581 90
Hardware and Saddlery	1,800 00	3,096 70
Wine and Whisky	1,810 00	3,141 61
Musical Instruments	1,072 00	561 00
Manufactured Tobacco	2,420 00	2,059 60
Rice	634 00	331 74
	$158,537 00	$30,851 23

Here, now, we say, are the annual *exports and gain to Western cities*, such as Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., but which, as we have already indicated, constitute only a part of the business of our port; and which, if added to our own, would constitute a handsome amount to the monthly receipts.

And now let us look into this matter a little more closely. Let us see if we cannot find an extraordinary increase in times like the present; let us see whether it is a mere wave prosperity, or something to be depended upon hereafter.

THE President and his advisers, in undertaking to substitute something else for the Reconstruction laws, in the shape of rules of interpretation by the Attorney General, are treading on ticklish ground. Mr. JOHNSON's hostility to the laws and policy of Congress is well known. He has said, however, that he will enforce the laws fairly, and for a time he did, but lately he has given evidence of another disposition. The part of Mr. STANBERY appears to be to furnish the President just so much and such kind of law as will assist the hostile purpose—too frequently the use to which Attorney Generals are put. Already the frequent legal constructions from that source have come to be regarded as an interference, and the effect has not been good. There is a strong will in the nation's bosom, and it will be well for the President if he provoke it not. The people—whose will is the ultimate law of the land—are firmly resolved to see reconstruction through; and, should occasion require it, they will no more hesitate to brush away a President than SHERIDAN does to remove a constable in New Orleans. One would think that Mr. JOHNSON and his advisers had been admonished enough of this. If he has not yet learned the length of his rope there is yet opportunity, and it looks somewhat as though he felt inclined to improve it.

THE publication of MAXIMILIAN's address will be very apt to elevate him in the estimation of mankind in general—barring always such as are not enamored of the French Emperor, against whom he does not hesitate to hurl maledictions, the like which no King or Emperor in these latter days has been compelled to listen to under similar circumstances. There is a solemnity mingled with a sense of irreparable yet deliberate injury pervading every word of the address; and when he says, "Then will NAPOLEON III. be covered with shame from head to foot," the language does not rely for applause on the dramatic effect with which it is so highly seasoned. The publication of this address will produce no small commotion in Europe. Pronounced as is the malediction against the Emperor of the French in the name of "my august brother," the Emperor of Austria, it cannot be ignored. Nor is MAXIMILIAN himself so insignificant a person as to be beneath notice. But it is the recognized fitness of the address that will make it as difficult for the Frenchman to pass it by as to give it such recognition as doubtless he will be prompted to bestow.

IN Judge SHARSWOOD, of Philadelphia, the Democracy have a respectable candidate, so far as ability is concerned, for the Supreme Bench. In politics, he is the preferred of his party, because he is of them. Every day the country is admonished that the time has not yet come when it can safely lose sight of the issues involved in the recent struggle of the rebellion. All men coming before the public for responsible positions must be tried in the strong light reflected from that struggle. We know what the record of the Democratic party is. If we are not mistaken, Judge SHARSWOOD's record is no better. He may be able, he may be upright, but what is his record for patriotism? What has he done or said, going to establish the fact that his heart was on the right side, or that in the future, should he occupy the bench, the cause which triumphed in the struggle will lose nothing by his decisions?

THE *Tribune* is happy to "welcome any expression of General GRANT that seems to indicate an opinion on any national question." Mr. GREELEY has been expressing opinions all his life time. It is not General GRANT's province to do so, but to act, and from his actions opinions may readily be gathered. Mr. GREELEY has also acted, his last appearance being on the Richmond stage. The people know the two both by their words and actions. If Mr. GREELEY is satisfied with what they think, General GRANT certainly should be.

IT is established that Gen. GRANT backs up SHERIDAN in removing WELLS and those who hindered the restoration of the State on the basis of loyalty. This proof of Gen. GRANT's devotion to ideas and aims involved in the struggle in which he won so much renown, was not needed to satisfy dispassionate observers of his course, and as an interpretation of the ground wherever he stands, it will silence all cavil.

THE London *Times* sees no hope for Mexico but to "let the country gradually sink under the power of the United States." Without examining the matter too closely, one would suppose that the country that could successfully resist an invasion commenced by three great European powers, will be able to take care of herself. The United States do not want Mexico—but it may become necessary to give "moral support" to put her on her feet and a firm footing.

GEN. BUFORD, one of the special commissioners to investigate the Fort Phil. Kearney massacre, after a full and very complete investigation, says there is no necessity for an Indian war, and there would be none if the Indians were protected from the rapacity and rascality of frontier settlers, whose interests are to bring on the war, and supply our armies with subsistence at exorbitant prices. In fact, the present war which is upon us is nothing but a raid upon the Treasury of the United States by the frontiersmen and army contractors. He says the employees of the Union Pacific Railroad are also advocates of war, because the transportation of troops and passengers would put into the treasury of the company large sums of money.

COL. MCCLURE is still at Denver, lighting shy of the Indians. When he will be able to continue his journey westward, he says "depends entirely upon the enemy, rather than upon friends." He seems to be quite out of humor, and avers that "with nearly 10,000 troops in the departments of Generals Hancock and Augur, there are not any ten miles of the two great thoroughfares from the Missouri river that twenty Indians could not 'clean out' any day." The Colonel intimates that everything is wretchedly managed on the comprehensive scale of showing how not to do it." We trust our friend will preserve his equanimity, and console himself with the reflection that he might be much worse off than he is.

THE Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, of the 7th, has a paragraph about the crops. It says:

The planters are busy now in cutting wheat, and in looking after their stands of cotton and corn. When these are secured they will have a little leisure and money to spend in Macon.

The crop of surplus wheat raised by planters and farmers of contiguous counties alone, will put several hundred thousand dollars in circulation. Even the planters of South-western Georgia, with few exceptions, we learn, will raise wheat sufficient for home consumption. This will give them more money to spend for necessaries and luxuries; and our merchants to be benefited thereby.

A gentleman just from Georgia, East Tennessee, and Southern Virginia, reports that cereals and cotton look finely, and promise abundantly. There has been and is much suffering from want of food, but the new crop will largely remedy this. Bread made from new wheat is already on the tables of the Georgia farmers.

THE New York *Citizen* makes an elaborate defense—or explanation—of Mr. Greeley's participation in the proceedings which ended in the bailing of Mr. Davis. It says Mr. Greeley did not volunteer, but earnestly desired not to be urged to go upon the bond. He did so, however, to rob the proceedings of the party character which it might otherwise have. The idea that Mr. Greeley was animated by sympathy for Davis is repudiated. It is difficult to see in what way this explanation improves Mr. Greeley's position. Such elaborate defenses and explanations would seem to amount to a concession that it was a bad business—a proceeding which Mr. Greeley might have escaped had he so chosen.

THE ladies of a church in Cincinnati, a few days ago, gave a festival. The weather was warm and ice cream in order. When it came everybody thought it had a peculiar flavor. Some one suggested paregoric, Perry Davis' pain killer and Drake's bitters, whereupon the precious stuff was withdrawn. No explanation was given for the remarkably queer taste of the ice cream first served, but the generally accepted theory was that the manufacturer, fearful that his cream might produce an injurious effect if eaten during the prevailing hot weather, had adopted the new and rather novel idea of flavoring it with paregoric, to assuage any pain that might be induced by eating it.

THE *Tribune* questions the authenticity of the address purporting to have been issued by Maximilian; but concedes if genuine, it "would produce not only in France, but throughout Europe, an extraordinary effect." The *Tribune* adds this:

"Curious reports are being circulated in Europe concerning the movements of Count Bazaine, one of Maximilian. The Emperor Napoleon made the utmost efforts to induce him to take command of the troops in the Emperor of Mexico, and the attendants both of the Emperor and Empress of the French declared they were bribed to search for the correspondence and papers of Bazaine. Maximilian succeeded in sending them safely deposited to Queen Victoria, with whom they are now deposited."

AT the last session of the Academy of Sciences, as reported in the *Courier des Etats Unis* of May 21, M. Delaunay read a paper, by M. Flammarion, on the subject of a recent change in the moon's surface. A crater well defined and perfectly well known to astronomers has disappeared within a year, and its place is now marked by a large white spot in the middle of a plain. It is the first time that any change in the moon's surface has been noticed. M. Chacornac made a like observation, which confirms that of M. Flammarion.

THE Spanish Loan which has been attempted to be put on the Frankfort market is meeting with peculiar obstacles from the Emperor. The French Government, from regard for the interests of its subjects, demands, before allowing any new stock to be quoted in Paris, that the Spanish Government shall not only repair the injury done to the holders of Passive Deferred and other stocks, but also indemnify the holders of its railway shares for the enormous losses they have sustained.

AN article in the London *Review* contains some curious statistics showing the longevity of the Jews. In Frankfort, Germany, the average age of the Jews is 48 years and 9 months; that of the rest of the population 26 years and 11 months. In Austria, Dr. Glatter has instituted a comparison by which he finds that out of a thousand persons dying there will be above the age of 70—of Hungarians 54 (we omit fractions,) of Croats 70, of Germans 86, and of Jews 120.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says if the newspapers will let our Generals who are managing the Indian question alone, the difficulties will be sooner ended. It very properly remarks that we have had enough paper generalship, and the people want no more. If editors undertake to regulate the Indian war, all the contractors, speculators and sharks of the late war had better prepare for a new campaign and a long fight.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the 27th of May, Sir Roderick Murchison said he had never admitted that there existed any valid proof whatever of the death of Dr. Livingstone. He said that there was good evidence of the mendacity of the man Moosa, on whose statement alone the death was reported.

THE returns of the Democratic primary elections in Westmoreland county indicate the nomination of Johnson, for Prothonotary, Wilson, Treasurer, Bierer, for Commissioner, McCabe, for Auditor, and Miller, for Poor House Director. The vote for Clerk of the Courts is very close.

THE ex-rebel General Longstreet has written a letter on reconstruction, in which he favors the military reconstruction bill, and declares that the South has no interest with the Democratic party, because of its opposition to negro suffrage. The letter excites considerable comment in administrative quarters.

THE news from Mexico has the mysterious announcement that after the surprise and capture of Queretaro, "all the French officers were missing." What means this? Were they murdered or permitted to escape? There certainly is some reason to apprehend that not one remains to give the answer.

MR. WM. R. STONE, an extensive produce commission merchant in Chicago, has failed, and made an assignment. Heavy losses, incident to the high prices and subsequent collapse, is the cause. It is added that his assets are $80,000 and liabilities $60,000.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Herald* repeats, on positive authority, that negotiations for several of our iron-clads were commenced, including the Miantonomah. That vessel having been ordered home, that part of the story falls out.

WILKE'S SPIRIT intimates that there is a hitch in the sale and delivery of the ram Dunderberg; but as that paper is extremely hostile personally to Mr. Welsh, it is very doubtful if the intimation has any real foundation.

FEMALE suffrage in Kansas, where it is proposed in a practical way, has for its most strenuous opponent, it is said, the negro. His views of civil rights have not carried him yet to that point.

IT is proposed in Chicago to prohibit the sale of fire works for the 4th of July as the only effectual way to prevent the usual consequences of conflagration, accidents and death.

SENATOR SUMNER is obliged to abandon his intention of going to Europe just now, on account of the delicacy of his wife's health. She is expected to be better soon.

AN unknown man, that could not be identified, was killed by a locomotive in the Cleveland depot on Tuesday. He was aged about 40, 5 feet 5 inches high, had $370.

Petroleum as Fuel.

The interest that is felt in this question is shown by the experiments that are progressing, not only among ourselves but in the leading commercial communities in Europe, with the view of utilizing petroleum for steamers. The English and French Governments have made liberal appropriations to this object, and it is to be hoped that our Congress will follow their example. The experiments have developed a common obstacle. A great fire has been produced, which readily generated steam, but the fires have never burned clearly, nor with safety, nor without so rapid a formation of coke that their apparatus has become choked up and useless within from about six to twenty-four hours. The experiments which have been carried on at the Charleston Navy Yard, on the gunboat Palos, have developed important results.

On Tuesday, May 21st, the patentees started their fires for a regular trial of seventy-two hours, under the superintendence of a board of Chief Engineers appointed by the Government. They ran the engines of the boat, keeping up a full head of steam, until Friday evening, a period of over three days and nights, without ceasing. The fire burned bright and clear, without smoke, and an official examination of the apparatus on Saturday morning showed it to be in apparently as good condition as at the start, and able to run for an indefinite period. There was no appearance of coke, and the flues and smoke stack were much cleaner than after a coal fire. The fires were perfectly under control, and one of the engineers remarked that he would as readily cross the ocean with petroleum for fuel as with coal: that he considered it quite as safe and much more convenient.

The Boston *Bulletin*, from which we obtain the above interesting particulars, says:

"The petroleum fire has driven the engines and wheels of the Palos about fifty per cent. faster than coal, burned at its utmost, has ever done, and we believe that to one of the fast North River steamers it would add at least five miles an hour to the fastest time ever made. The result of last week's experiment was so favorable that the Commodore and Engineers have recommended a sea trial, and orders have just been received from the Navy Department for the boat to proceed down the bay. Mr. Allen, one of the owners of the patent, informs us that she will probably sail on Tuesday or Wednesday next. As this will be the first sea voyage in the world, of a government steamer propelled by petroleum, it will be an occasion of deep interest to the scientific and the commercial world."

Political Prospect in Virginia.

It has been generally claimed that the conservative or copperhead element in Virginia is strong enough to keep that State from falling into the hands of the radicals, in a fair vote, under the terms of the military reconstruction acts. The Richmond *Whig* of Friday contains an article on this subject, from which it appears that the contest will be very close. One Mr. Turner has made a calculation to show that there is a majority of forty-five thousand white voters in the State. This is exclusive of those disfranchised by the provisions of the reconstruction acts. Turner concedes that the negroes will be a unit in voting the radical ticket, but he entirely ignores the existence of any *white* radicals. On this point the *Whig* enters into a calculation to show that the white radicals are numerous enough to turn the scales—at any rate to make the contest very close.

Collecting Back Dues.

After Louisiana seceded the Federal Government was powerless to collect duties on imports and they were collected by the rebel authorities. About one million of dollars were paid by some twelve merchants who, thereupon, took their goods from warehouses. The records have come into the possession of the Government, and an agent of the Treasury Department has arrived in New Orleans, within a few days with instructions to collect the import duties due on the goods in question.

NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—At the recent session of the National Typographical Union, in Memphis, the subject of admitting female compositors as members of subordinate Unions created considerable discussion. It was finally disposed of by leaving each subordinate Union at liberty to adopt its own rules upon the subject. A resolution was also offered that no negro should be eligible to a seat in the National Union, but the subordinate Unions might admit them if thought best. After some discussion, the resolution was adopted that it was inexpedient to legislate upon the subject at the present time. The new Constitution was taken up and discussed, clause by clause, and the name of the National Union was changed to "National Typographical Union of America," which includes the Dominion of Canada and the British Provinces. The power was granted to the National Executive Committee to charter the subordinate Unions.

"WHERE the rebels were conquered," says the Boston *Journal*, "letters of sympathy and sorrow from their English friends that none of their number should be executed. How far that demand weighed with our Government, we are not in condition to say; but it is certain that not one man engaged in the rebellion has been executed—and it is now admitted on all sides that not one rebel ever will be executed for treason. The release of Mr. Davis—his bail bond is not forfeited, for which he will be glad—is the last admits us to say this, for it would be absurd to hang him after admitting him to bail; and if he is spared, surely no other rebel can be proceeded against with serious indignation."

THE Moscow *News* gives some interesting statistics concerning the Russian army. It says that at the beginning of the Crimean war the whole military force of Russia consisted of twenty-eight divisions, comprising 118 infantry regiments, while now it consists of forty-seven divisions, with 188 infantry regiments, and that the number of troops in active service, which in 1855 was 880,000, is now 800,000. At the beginning of the present year there were 26,000 officers, 705,876 soldiers, and 29,262 *dendshiks* or assistants. According to the calculations made in the Russian War office, this force may be increased in a very short time to 1,100,000. Besides which, there are 500,000 irregular troops, so that the total military force now at the disposal of the Czar may be reckoned at a million and and a half of men.

IN some parts of Kansas the grasshopper question seems at present to be a very prominent one in the minds of farmers, and through them, of all classes. With a large surplus of corn in the country it cannot be purchased for less than from $1 25 to $1 40 per bushel, because farmers fear that the grasshoppers will devour the present crop and leave them no food for next winter. The cold backward spring has had an injurious effect upon the little pests, so far they have done no harm, but they are terribly abundant, and should they grow to their usual size and eat with their ordinary appetites, they will destroy crops in this section and region. At present they are about the size of a grain of wheat and do not seem to grow any.

CASTILE SOAP.—Very few are aware of the radical difference between genuine Castile soap and the imitations of it. The basis of Castile soap is olive oil. But if you buy your oil it will cost more than the soap will sell for. So the manufacturer takes the marc, (the "cheese," cider makers call it,) from which all the oil has been pressed that possibly can be, and washes out the remainder with a solution of soda. Thus he utilizes a waste product. American Castile soap—the term is worthy of the Irish *English* language—is a palm oil soap that resembles the real article in color only. At the present price of gold the importer can put Castile soap on the market at about seventeen cents per pound.

ONE day of Chicago life may be gathered from the following head lines to a single column of the *Tribune*:

"Crime."—"A Long Series of Dark Deeds;" —"Terrible Infanticide—A Young Girl Flees from Home to Hide her Shame—She Becomes a Mother in an Outhouse—The Babe Strangled and Thrown into a Vault;"—"Probable Murder—A Man's Skull Broken in with a Pickax—The Flight, Pursuit and Arrest;"—"A Revolting Outrage—Attempted Rape of a Child by an Old Man;"—"The Story of a Woman's Wrongs—Alleged Adultery;"—"Serious Stabbing Affray;"—"Man Robbed while Taking a Bath;" —"Riot in a German Beer Garden."

RUSSIA AND AMERICA is sixty-five and a half times as large as Massachusetts; between eight and nine times as large as all New England; twelve times as large as New York; nine times as large as Virginia; twice as large as Texas; twice as large as the French empire; or between six and seven times as large as the island of Great Britain. It is considerably larger than all the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi together.

DAVIS TO THE CANADIANS, GREETING.—Jefferson Davis has finally broken silence. On being serenaded in Niagara, he said in reply:

GENTLEMEN—I thank you sincerely for the honor you have this evening shown to me; it shows that true British manhood to which misfortune is always attentive. Your peace and prosperity be forever the blessing of Canada, for she has been the asylum for many of my friends, as she is now an asylum to myself. I hope that Canada may forever remain a part of the British Empire, and may God bless you all, and the British flag never cease to wave over you.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.—Brooklyn is distinguished either for the magnitude of its frauds upon the United States revenue, or for the vigilance of Government officers. Two of the four men under indictment (Tappen and Tilton) were Government officers. Judge Benedict held the parties to bail in the following sums: Tappen, $20,000; Levan, $10,000; Develen, $50,000; Tilton, $50,000, the latter giving the chief bond of a large distillery as his bondsman. The Court required each bondsman to justify for the amount of their respective bonds.

PATRICK KELLY, of Nashville, master mechanic of the Nashville and Chattanooga and Nashville and Northwestern roads, recently applied for a patent for a new style of locomotive smokestacks, invented by himself and now in use on these roads. It is so constructed that no sparks are emitted from the top of the stack, a shute being fixed to carry them down wind, and they fall harmlessly on the earth beneath the locomotive, thus insuring safety to all articles of a combustible nature on the train or in its immediate vicinity.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Murders and Depredations.

AN APPALLING LIST.

General Augur's Expedition.

The Plan of Operations.

GODFREY'S RANCHE, COL., May 31, '67.

We have arrived at Godfrey's Ranche, 140 miles east of Denver, thus far safe and sound. So much has been recounted of Indian doings that we absolutely shudder at our close proximity to them. For the edification of your readers we give you a list of the various murders and depredations lately committed by the Indians.

On the 19th instant, two men named Wm. Guier and Martin Kannon were killed and scalped twelve miles from Cottonwood Springs. At the same time fifty head of horses and fifty head of mules were stampeded by Indians, who were camped in the canons in the neighborhood of Fort McPherson, in open defiance of the troops.

On the 23d inst. John West, formerly an employee of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s line, John Peterson, a native of Switzerland, and an unknown hunter, after a desperate fight, were killed near a station called Big Laramie, situated six miles from Fort Saunders, Colorado. The Indians on this raid captured one hundred and fifty head of cattle, but a party of ranchmen, well armed, started in pursuit and succeeded in retaking one hundred head. The citizens chased them about twenty miles and were several times nearly within rifle range. After a two hours' chase the ranchmen retraced their steps, while the Indians, twenty-five in number, started for a lonely ranch further west.

On the 24th instant, a mounted courier rode to Fort Sedgwick and informed Gen. Hunt, the commander, that nineteen Indians had made a raid on a white man's camp in a ravine near Pole creek and had killed and scalped three men. Captain Mix and his cavalry were in close pursuit. The Captain did not see any. The same day the same party of Indians made a raid on Ricketts's ranch and ran off four steers and four horses.

On the 25th, nine miles above Julesburg, Sergeant Madigan, of the squad of men detailed from the 20th infantry, to protect the graders on the Union Pacific Railroad, and two citizens, one of whom was named Wade, were killed nine miles above Julesburg, and were most infamously and horribly mutilated. The bodies were recovered and decently buried with appropriate ceremonies.

On the same day General Potter states that eighteen Indians rode up to within fifty yards of a corral near which were barracked a detachment of infantry, and ran off three mules, manifesting the greatest contempt for the soldiers by exhibiting the wool on these mules.

On the 26th, twenty-one head of stock were run off opposite Beauvais ranch, or old California crossing. Some soldiers were near who fired on them. The men were dressed in several soldiers were slightly wounded, and one mortally.

From Mr. Henry Carlysle, a gentleman of undoubted veracity, we have the following:

"On the 26th I had some men cutting ties for the railroad at Cheyenne Pass. Some time in the day they were attacked by a small party of Indians. Two of the men were killed, but I could not learn their names."

It was supposed by some that there were three, but it is only by the greatest difficulty accurate information can be procured. Those interested in the Platte Valley railroad and contractors and superintendents will use their utmost to prevent details from being given to the public. Had we remained satisfied with what tidings of the war we gained from them, we could have given the public nothing but vague, unsatisfactory reports. Nothing was definitely stated. "They say that they have had a slight brush with Indians, but Keep Mum." There is no reliance in these kind of reports, you know; perhaps two or three have been wounded; only this, and nothing more."

A correspondent, to be authentic to give reliable news, must be in the field, must witness what he is to record, that he may have something tangible to build upon. He must also disinterested, that he may give facts as they actually occurred. Such has been our case; we went to the field for that special purpose. We have described what we have seen, unbiased by any consideration.

The ranches that still stand at intervals of ten or twelve miles are barricaded after the most approved manner of the West in the Indian country. Each ranche has its rifle and shot gun ready at any moment for use. The place from where I indite this letter is a fair sample of barricaded ranches. It is owned by an old settler named Hailen Godfrey, a grim old veteran, resolute and obstinate. There are five graves near his ranche. The bend boards bear the following epitaph: "Killed by Indians." For each of these men killed, five Indians have bit the dust—sent to their account by the deadly rifle of "Old Godfrey." "Old Wicked," as he is termed by Indians. Is now encamped the Cheyennes and Sioux, much now-a-days. His very name is a source of terror. In his ranche are about twenty rifles, always loaded. I, Peterson, Wade and Keyes are invited to Godfrey's for supper. This supper is a square meal; a perfect one, and the other meals on the plains is costs $1.50. Scarcely a day passes and repassed within a respectable distance of this place the last week. Depredations have been committed in the vicinity, but

KNIGHTSTEMPLAR

Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

Procession of Knights--Annual Address.

Installation of Officers--The Banquet.

The Sir Knights, in attendance at the Annual Conclave of the Knight Templars of Pennsylvania, in session in this city, assembled at Masonic Hall yesterday afternoon at one o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding to the Academy of Music, to witness the installation of the officers elect of the Grand Commandery. It had been anticipated that four or five hundred Sir Knights would participate in the demonstration, but owing to the inclement condition of the weather, only about one-half that number reported for inspection. As it had been many years since a Masonic procession took place in this city, the desire to witness it was general, and the streets along the route were crowded with people, who maintained their positions, notwithstanding a portion of the time the rain poured down in torrents.

THE PROCESSION.

At half-past two o'clock, the procession was formed at Masonic Hall by the Marshal, Sir Knight George Neeld, assisted by Sir Knights Wm. D. Spiking, David M. Watt and Isaac M. Broome, and, preceded by an excellent brass band, passed over the route previously designated. The Knights were generally attired in the fatigue dress of the order, consisting of black clothes, navy cap, ornamented with gold or silver bands, red cross, sword belt, baldrick and white gloves. A number of the officers wore black frock coats, shoulder straps, black chapeau with white plume, and buff gauntlets. The display was very fine, and we noticed in the ranks a number of our most prominent and influential citizens.

INSTALLATION CEREMONIES.

The procession arrived at the Academy of Music shortly after three o'clock, and the Sir Knights filed into the parquette, which had been reserved for their accommodation. The boxes and galleries had already been filled with ladies and gentlemen, who had been provided with tickets of admission. The officers of the Grand Commandery and the officers elect occupied the stage.

After the Sir Knights had been seated, a number of amateur vocalists, under the leadership of Mr. John H. Blakeley, of Philadelphia, sang several appropriate odes, when the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Grand Prelate, Rev. J. K. Druhl, of Bloomsburg.

The Grand Commander, Sir Knight Robert Pitcairn then introduced Sir Knight Rev. Robert Pattison, Grand Prelate elect, who had been selected to deliver the public address, and who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF REV. MR. PATTISON.

Obedience is a lesson taught within the sacred inclosures of Masonry; I arise to obey the *order* of our Commander, yet it is with diffidence I enter upon the work committed to my hands, surrounded as I am by so many bright and learned brethren, who by their zeal, energy, intelligence and well directed labors, bear shed so much lustre upon our ancient order. But I remember, Eminent Sirs, another lesson which you have taught, with so much earnestness, and doubtless practiced; obedience to many, and to-day to-day.

There is a beautiful tradition connected with the site on which the Temple of Solomon was erected. It is said to have been owned by a common by two brothers, one of whom had a family; the other had none. In the night one arose from a field of wheat, from the evening succeeding the harvest, the wheat having been gathered in separate sheaves. The unmarried brother said unto his wife: "My younger brother is unable to bear the burden and heat of the day; I will arise, take of my sheaves, and put them with his without his knowledge. The younger brother, being actuated by the same benevolent motives, said within himself, "My elder brother has a family, and I have none. I will contribute to their support. I will arise, take of my sheaves and place them with his, without his knowledge." Judge of their mutual astonishment, when on the following morning they found their stock undiminished. This course of events transpired for several nights, when each resolved in his mind to stand guard and solve the mystery. They did so, when on the following night they met each other, half way between their respective sheaves, with their arms full. Upon ground hallowed by such associations as these was the Temple of Solomon erected, so spacious and magnificent, the admiration and wonder of the world.

How truthfully does this simple tradition tell the story of Masonic teaching. Principles are taught in those that fell from the lips of the Great Master are the pillars and buttresses of this ancient order; and a lesson so lovely as those found in the oracles of truth divine are taught in all the work of the craft. What is Masonry? What all the ritual but a lesson?

When the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters; when the Great Jehovah ordained the creation of the world; when the first sun rose to greet with its beams the new morning, and the august command uttered, "Let there be light," the rips of Deity breathed Masonry into existence, and it must live forever, for the principles it teaches, and the principles of truth are the foundation of Masonry. What is it, but the pursuit of truth, the practice of virtues and the teaching of those higher characters which bind the whole family of man in fraternal union.

It is not to present to the world the vain show of useless ceremonials that Masonry exists; it is not for the purpose of creating high sounding dignitaries, for the purpose of surrounding ourselves with brilliant insignia; or to march, Baton and Mitre at the head, in glittering array, it is not for the service of any sect, ancient or modern, to avenge the illustrious dead, nor to establish extinct orders. Neither is it to revive the crusades, to teach gloomy unforgiveness of our enemies, harmony and fraternity in the whole family of man, and resistance to tyranny, to evil and oppression; to crush tyranny and oppression, whatever may be them it assumes; everywhere where to protect the weak and innocent, and guard the portals of eternal truth.

The relationship between Christianity and masonry, particularly the higher degrees of the craft, is such intimate; indeed, it is difficult to feel how a true and courteous Knight Templar can help to be a true grown Christian, giving evidence in all his movements of the life and power of God's noblest work, a Christian Knight, clad in the panoply of truth eternal and divine.

It is not my purpose on the present occasion to detain you with the military history of the order of the Knights Templar, a history full of noble, daring and generous deeds, but during the centuries in which this order has existed its ranks and the roll of its ranks have been honored by many of earth's noble sons, or rather many of the noblest sons that have been honored by an association with this order.

How beautiful the land in which this order originated. Its mountains and valleys are sacred in history; its towns and cities are noted in the movements of the past. How lovely in song and marked in sacred and profane history is Jerusalem, the metropolis of Palestine. It was here the Prophets walked with God; the Prophets communed with Jehovah. It was here the Great Master exercised divine authority. Within the walls of the city of our God stood the grand temple, unequaled for grandeur and magnificence.

It was here the savior of the world was born, and the events of his life in the little village of Bethlehem be forgotten! Can Nazareth be erased from the pages of history? Can the town of Nain, who can fail to associate with it the tears of desolation, and the city of Jerusalem with its sorrows and holy altars will be remembered by the last born son of Adam, and perpetuated to all coming time? Humanity, as we walk the gold paved streets of the New Jerusalem—robed in white and crowned with glory.

Can we ever forget that Jerusalem, with the land of Judea, was the theater of our fathers' fights, and the many wonderful events that transpired upon the plains and valleys, with its fishermen, who became the preachers of righteousness? And Galilee, although its every foot of soil has been hallowed by the foot prints of the Master being pressed by the sandals of the heroes of the world bending in prayer before His Father. Who thinks not of Tabor and Calvary and Olivet? Or who can fail to remember the garden where the savior plead with such an earnestness and agony, "Father, if it be possible let this cup pass from me, but not my will, Thine be done"? Or will the new made tomb of Joseph where the form of Jesus was laid ever pass out of the recollection of the children of men? And the garden in which that tomb is sacred.

It is my wonder that pilgrims loved to visit the land; to stand where the wise and great have stood; to linger for a while where the Cross was planted, or go and sit at the entrance of the sepulchre.

Why sirs, it does seem to me, in this far off day, that my highest ambition would be gratified if I could but make a pilgrimage to that land with a company of Christian Knights; walk with them through the village of Bethlehem and see the *star* of the east; go with them to Nazareth and tarry for a little period in the carpenter shop of Joseph, and see the lad who, at twelve years of age, had astonished the doctors of the law; go to the beautiful Gennesareth, whose bold and mountainous shores had been the scene of so many of the savior's miracles; march with them through the streets of Jerusalem, stopping in worship in the Temple at the holy altar; stand with them on Calvary Hill, and hear the words "It is finished" fall from the lips of Jesus, ere he gave up the ghost; and with them at the sepulchre, and near the angel, say "He is not here, he is risen." And gaze with them from Mount Olivet after our ascended Lord, and hear from the clouds, "He will come in like manner again." It would be grand, it would be soul inspiring, if we could return from such a pilgrimage, a purified cross, to battle against the living vanities and deceits of this world.

When these pilgrims are hindered, or put to death on their way to the holy city, is it surprising that some noble men are found to stand in the mountain passes for their protection and guard them across the plains. We might as well be astonished at our nature and blush for our manhood, if in such an exigency none were found to defend the cause.

The first aim and only object of Knights Templars in their origin was to protect pilgrims in their journey to the holy city and from the sea coast to Jerusalem.

To alleviate the dangers and difficulties to which these pious pilgrims were exposed, to guard the honor of the saintly virgin and matrons, and to protect the gray hairs of the aged, nine noble Knights, to their glory be it said, formed a holy brotherhood in arms, and entered into a solemn compact to aid one another in the defense of the unshielded and of robbers, and in protecting the pilgrims through the perils by the way which led mountains to the holy city. They united devotion and valor, and ever stood ready for the safety of pilgrims on their way to the holy sepulchre.

The order rapidly increased in numbers and wealth, but they maintained their devotion and valor. The unconquerable spirit with which they were animated was manifested in many a well fought battle.

In the great battle of Tiberias fought on the 4th of July, 187, between Saladin and the Templars, which decided for a time the fate of Jerusalem, their heroism and intrepidity are spoken of only with admiration. The Templars fought till all but fifteen were killed upon to deny their Lord and Master, all to choose Mecca for their temple, the Moslems for their brethren and Mohamet for their God. To a man they refused and were put to death. They fight like wood in a hot fire and not a man fled the field.

The flower of the nobility of Europe aspired to wear the cross and prided in the wounds in his order.

Read the history of Battle of Acre, and it tells of the same undaunted valor.

William de Beaujeu, the valiant Grand Master of the Temple, was struck down in the breach and still took command of the garrison, and his military skill and personal heroism was conspicuous throughout the siege.

The siege lasted six weeks—

Fighting all the day and night.

Day by day the numbers of the garrison were thinned, while in the enemy's camp the places of the dead were constantly filled with fresh warriors from the deserts of Arabia.

The Grand Master of the Temple and the hospital fought side by side at the head of their knights, and for a time seemed to be crowned with the efforts of the enemy. They engaged hand to hand in the fight with the infidels, and pressed like the humblest of the soldiers into the thickest of the battle. But as each Knight fell beneath the keen scimitar of the Moslem, there was no one in reserve to supply his place, while the vast hordes of the infidels pressed on with unrelenting energy and perseverance.

The Marshall of the Hospital fell covered with wounds.

The Grand Master of the Temple was also stricken down by the darts and arrows of the enemy.

Three hundred Templars, the sole survivors of their illustrious order in Acre, were gathered around to withstand the shock of the victorious enemy in a close and compact column, and fought their way, accompanied by several hundred Christian fugitives to the temple, and while hurling their javelins still bade defiance to the advancing foe.

Their obstinate resistance obtained from the Sultan the promise of a free and honorable retreat. When the Red Cross Knights came down from the walls on the faith of this assurance, they were assailed by the lawless multitude of the Mussulman hosts; the impatient enemy could not wait for the terms to be signed, force the slain on the spot. The few who escaped into the interior of the country, and even there resisted the war spirit, and, although they again and again to the coast, and leade their escape by sea to Cyprus.

The same spirit was manifested by De Molay, one of the Grand Masters, another years, who, with three of the chief dignitaries of the order and fifty-four noble Knights, fell victims to Papal power at the stake. A spirit that could not be destroyed. Many of the knights of the grandeur of the Templars, and at times when they were always foremost in the fight, fell, in the on the retreat—they always proceeded to battle with the greatest order, silence and circumspection, and carefully attended to the command of their Master. When he signal to advance was given by the Grand chief, and the trumpets of the order sounded to the charge, then, there was the force and fire of the whole, non plus. Dominus, sed nomini tuo da gloriam. Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name be the glory, the enemies' line or die.

Accordance of their interest in, and devotion to each other; let me point you to the Holy Bible as the rule by which they were governed.

Above all things study a watchful care is to be taken to avoid envy, evil speech, and let their words be attended with meekness of Christ himself was the leader, bearing in mind the blessed words of the gospel, "Love one another as I have loved you," and ordered carefully and patiently to be fostered, for by such is acquired a benevolent heart.

Above all things study and ought to be true to your Lord, to your Commander, and faithful to the laws of this Grand Body. When you allow me to refer to far beautiful and expressive Emblems of Knighthood; I would not tread on holy ground, or utter that which it is not lawful to speak. You will say that these are only symbols or emblems if you please—but is there no power in emblems?

Is there an American heart, true to his country and his God, that does not feel the impulse of patriotic love as he looks upon the flag of his country, the emblem of liberty? That flag this land has shed its blood to defend. Is there an American heart, true to his God, that does not feel the impulse of patriotic love as he looks upon the flag of his country, the emblem of liberty? That flag this land has shed its blood to defend. Is there an American heart, true to his God, that does not feel the impulse of patriotic love as he looks upon the flag of his country, the emblem of liberty? That flag this land has shed its blood to defend. Is there an American heart, true to his God, that does not feel the impulse of patriotic love as he looks upon the flag of his country, the emblem of liberty? That flag this land has shed its blood to defend.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1867.

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WHAT IS THE MATTER?

In asking this question at the head of an article, we do not consider ourselves pledged to answer it, in the article itself. That something is wrong in the condition of society is a declaration that, at any time, may be made without the least danger of trespassing on the domains of truth. But what the wrong is, or what is the specific cause of evils deplored and complained of, it may nevertheless be difficult to define.

The insecurity of human life, in this country, of late years, has engaged the notice of everybody. And it has excited the alarm of many, both for individual safety and for the credit of society. Where life is unsafe in any community, no material advantages will reconcile a person to a residence there. The frequency of homicide, of late years, in our country, has led many to inquire for the cause of it. And the investigations have naturally led to a consideration of the laws for the protection of life. These appear to be all right—sufficient in other lands, and in our own, formerly, to answer usually the end contemplated. As to the judicial administration of them, the conclusions have not been so satisfactory. Delays, evasions, and legal niceties so often succeed in frustrating the ends of justice, that in any given case a culprit may hope to escape either the trial, or conviction if tried, or punishment if convicted.

In some localities where this condition is most apparent, the defect of administration is attributed to the influence of popular election in introducing unworthy and incompetent men into the judicial office. That the same consequences do not follow in other localities, where the office is elective, is not an offset to the cases of official delinquency. So far as known to us, we have no occasion to be opposed to the election of judges here, but quite the reverse; but in New York city it is complained of as a fruitful occasion of crime, through the uncertainty and difficulty of executing the laws against it.

But whatever is the cause, and it should be sought for until found and remedied, the frequency of capital crimes—to mention no others—is such as to create just alarm in the bosoms of all good citizens. The value set on human life, by some criminals and murderers at large, is so extremely low, that persons little above absolute destitution would be in danger if exposed to their murderous hands. The demand is, therefore, loud and imperative for a strict and stern administration of justice. And every good citizen is bound, by his solemn obligations to society, to give his voice and his efforts on the side of law, justice and good government.

TICKLING AND SCRATCHING.

Flattery and vituperation, the one to cajole and the other to frighten, are mighty agencies in political circles. Thou shalt flatter thine own side and abuse thine opponent, is one of the laws of party life. Hence, many a conspicuous politician is better known by the character of those who flatter and of those who revile him, than he is by his own acts, and can be more accurately judged by the former than the latter means.

This party law has usually an application of double intensity in cases of transition from one party to another. The Democrats who for loyalty sake abandoned the old and dilapidated party, have, ever since, been railed at with a double relish by their former co-partisans. STANTON, BUTLER, HOLT may be taken as examples. On the other hand, if a Republican show any weakness, indecision or caprice, that encourages a hope, even a feeble one, of his defection from his party, he becomes, at once, an object of attentions, eulogies and flatteries. The President affords a remarkable example, illustrative of this. In the course of a few weeks after his occupation of the Presidential chair the process of cajolery began. The New York *World*, after spreading the path of poor ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice President, with flint stones, horse-nails and torpedoes, turned briskly around, with a face all beaming with smiles, and a tongue flowing with flatteries, to strew flowers on the road of ANDREW JOHNSON, President. The virtue and power of the expedient were demonstrated by the result, when, after a number of respectable snubbings, DELILAH had SAMPSON's head in her lap and the fatal shears clipped off the locks in which lay his strength. Mr. GREELEY, too, will have to keep a vigilant guard set, or he will be captured by the same agency. His name, that has for years stunk in the nostrils of the South, is beginning to bear among them an odor sinnamonitly; and encomiums are showered down upon his head as copiously as hailstones and coals of fire have been ever since the foundation of the *Tribune*.

So regular is the operation of this party rule among the Southern press, that when the newspaper reader finds them eulogizing a public man, the inquiry arises instantly in his mind, Well, what disloyal or equivocal thing has he been doing? Or, if they pay him the compliment of peculiar abuse, What judicious movement or sentiment has elicited this testimony? This law of party life and action has its foundation in human nature, to this extent, that it is available where reason, knowledge, honor and conscience all fail to support a cause. This is all we have to say on the philosophy of it. And all we have to say of its history is, that in politics, as in religious controversy, it is resorted to chiefly and almost exclusively in those cases where argument and common sense are less abundant than passion and prejudice.

SIGNS.

We have seen in two of our most respectable exchanges a statement of facts, and an argument drawn from them, on which we cannot forbear to make a remark or two. That one paper of the class referred to should argue as it does is singular. That two of the class should do it would be marvelous, if a sufficient difference of dates did not afford room for a conjectural solution of the coincidence.

The matter referred to is the signs which they give of the unprosperous condition and the unpromising prospects of the country in a financial point of view. It is represented that

> "The pleasure travel is greatly diminished, and watering places will have distressing evidences of this during the summer. Personal expenses, family expenses, and all things of luxury are being curtailed even among those who are esteemed rich. In the most fashionable circles of society, lavish expenditure in dress, equipage and pleasure is largely reduced."

The writer of the above, although applying it as intimated, to show that the Government revenues from the income tax will be greatly diminished, appears to be at the same time conscious of the unsoundness of the argument, for he immediately adds, "of course there need be no regrets at this, still it shows whereunto things are tending." This is most true—it shows, to our mind, that things are tending in a direction the very opposite to that alleged by the author.

How would such political economists and sound practical philosophers as FRANKLIN argue from the facts adduced? Poor RICHARD, we are sure, would rejoice to behold his countrymen, after a brief era of silly extravagance, paying some deference to the dictates of economy and prudence in their expenditures. He would say, Reason is regaining the ascendancy, men and women are ceasing to be babies and are throwing away their playthings, in order to attend to things of higher importance, and the prospect, both for themselves and the country, is brightened by the change. This is the sentiment suggested in every sound mind. We only wish that the facts stated were better authenticated and more widely prevailing. The sudden influx of wealth upon certain classes, in the progress of the war, the sudden transition of numbers of persons from poverty to affluence, was followed by a display of extravagance that was absolutely appalling, in the view of all sound politics and, morals. Any evidence given, that this foolish vanity has been subjected to some restriction, before the contagion spread to the mass of the people, should be hailed with satisfaction, rather than concern.

Even if this first effect were a reduction of tax on a few exorbitant incomes, it will be more than compensated for, in the other revenues derived from other forms of taxation on property, besides the benefit done to the general financial condition of the people. To suppose that extravagance and luxury are auxiliaries to the financial prosperity of the Government, and especially, that they are indispensable to it, is a novel and very dubious kind of political philosophy. The only practical parallel to it, that we know of, is the notion that a large revenue from licensed drinking houses, in a city or town, is evidence of a prosperous condition of affairs in the community. Certainly, it is a better sign, for the financial prosperity of the country, that people by economy in their expenses retain the means of paying their taxes themselves, rather than by wild expenditures only enable a few other persons to pay enormous income taxes. The replenishment of the treasury by the thousand small rivulets fed by wholesome industry will be more certain and reliable than by the few precarious streams from exorbitant incomes.

MISS RACHEL McFADDEN.

The death of Miss RACHEL MCFADDEN, takes from our midst one whose virtues and whose works, call for more than a mere conventional notice of the event. When the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee organized a branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, in January, 1863, they selected Miss MCFADDEN—whose zeal in behalf of the soldiers had already been manifested—to act as first directress of the ladies' branch. The position was one which required ability, perseverance, and the spirit of true patriotism and self-sacrifice. Miss MCFADDEN threw herself into the work of organizing, and aided by hearts and hands like to her own, the depot on Fourth street soon began to pour forth a broad stream of help for the sick and wounded soldiers, which continued to increase in volume until the end of the war. The packages of sanitary stores sent from Pittsburgh, were always so thoughtfully selected and skillfully arranged, as to call forth more than the ordinary gratitude and commendation from their recipients, and made Miss MCFADDEN's name a familiar and welcome sound in the hospitals at which they were received.

When the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair was being organized, the noble women with whom she was associated, elected her to the Presidency of the ladies' Executive Committee. How efficiently she ministered to the success of the Fair is fresh in the memory of all.

Miss MCFADDEN's labors in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers were incessant. Social enjoyment, personal comfort, and the requirements of health, were all secondary to the absorbing object; and when respite from work came at the end of the war, it was found her with an impaired constitution, as the result of the excitements and labors through which she had passed.

Her faithfulness of purpose and life—her executive ability in labors of love—her genial and loving character, and her many Christian virtues, will cause her to be mourned by many friends. But besides these, there are hundreds of soldiers who will remember the kindly sympathy and substantial help given by her to the passing soldier in his need. No soldier was ever turned away by her unaided, and no soldier's wife ever failed to receive such help as was in her power to give.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH HIM?

The country is waiting with no ordinary interest for the action of the President on the appeal of Gov. WELLS, of Louisiana, from the act of General SHERIDAN removing him from office. Notwithstanding the quasi-radical position of WELLS, the country will be very likely to accept the statement of SHERIDAN that he is a rebel in disguise, and in more ways than one a bad man. The appointment of his successor—first Mr. DURANT, then Mr. FLANDERS, both of them out-and-out Union men and high-toned citizens—is proof, if proof were needed, that SHERIDAN acted with the sincerest devotion to the cause of loyalty, in the determination to secure good order. *That* no one will question; and as we have said, few will be inclined to question his judgment as to the necessity or policy of the removal. There is just enough of Jacksonism in the act to cause the actor—already strongly entrenched in the affections of the people—to be applauded. For all this the question is—what will the President do with him? SHERIDAN's prompt removal is predicted by some; by others it is believed that the Executive has learned too much of the direction and strength of popular opinion to do anything of the kind. SHERIDAN's removal, under present circumstances, could not fail to work great injury to reconstruction in the South—the very reason, perhaps, that will stimulate the President to remove him. On the other hand, that is the reason that will cause the act of removing so faithful an officer to rebound with serious if not fatal consequences on the head of the Executive. If the Committee have voted against impeachment, and if Congress is not likely to meet in July, the decision in both instances may be reversed. Here is the whip that will, if anything can, hold the President in order.

SPECIALLY plead as you will, the setting at liberty of JEFFERSON DAVIS, with the deliberate purpose, which has subsequently been developed, of giving the question of his treason the go-by, has exercised the public mind little less than did the first open step by him in the Rebellion. The manner in which the proceeding has been received in the South bears a strong resemblance to the old manifestations over a victory by rebel arms. And the argument by Mr. GREELEY that Mr. DAVIS cannot be tried for treason because he committed none, has awakened throughout the country a feeling of which he could not have dreamed. It will avail him nothing to hiss back his defiance of the great loyal public. The feeble support of the few presses, which, though less courageous, are just as wrong headed as he, will do him no good, but will cause them to be classed in the list of unreliables. Mr. GREELEY will find he has roused the great body of the people against him; and we will acknowledge ourselves greatly mistaken if he and his few supporting Republican papers do not find that instead of having done Mr. DAVIS the permanent service they intended, they have created a state of things, in view of which Mr. DAVIS will find it convenient to remain out of the country.

DRACO was a stern legislator, but in the anarchical condition of the Athenians when he performed the office, a code less severe would have been of little value. Its happy effect in restoring order and government was attested by the gratitude of the people. It was somewhat different from some of our modern statutes, for it imposed the penalty of death for almost every offense. We have often thought what consternation would take possession of a large class of young men if the laws of DRACO were put in force among them, making idleness a capital crime. But the severe code of DRACO was transient. The wiser laws of SOLON superceded it. This second legislator of Athens evidently saw the true principle of legislation, for in promulgating his code, he said, it was not the best possible system of laws, but the best the people were capable of. Then, as it is still, the people were, in a popular government, responsible for the defects of the laws, and then, as still it is, however defective the laws, they are somewhat better than the people.

THE splendid crop prospect is doing its work in the grain markets of the country. The speculators are unloading, and some of them will do it at a heavy loss. Nor will there be a return train over the descending grade down which prices are now rushing. While a blight or a partial defeat of present expectation is yet possible, the suggestion is too unsubstantial to work on. Breadstuffs will be still lower, and the decline will continue down to the harvest, when, in all human probability, more than an abundance will give cheap bread to the whole people. Then it will be shown that wheat—not gold—is the regulator. All other articles of food will sympathize; and the cost of living having materially and permanently cheapened, the main argument in favor of excessive wages will be removed, and they, too, will come down. It is impossible to name a thing produced in our country for which money is paid, that will not, sooner or later, be influenced correspondingly. Every department of industry and enterprise will feel it, and the whole land will have reason to thank the kind Providence for the return of the year of plenty.

IT is evident that General SHERIDAN is not so much impressed with the speedy coming of the millenial day as Mr. GREELEY or Chief Justice CHASE. And SHERIDAN seems to see things through about the same sort of spectacles the other military commanders in the South wear. They, like General SHERIDAN, find frequent occasion for employing the surgery of military law, while Mr. GREELEY dreams that the time is at hand, if it has not already come, when there will be no necessity for its use; and Mr. CHASE talks as though he thought so too. These military commanders are not fanatics—not even Radicals, in fact; but men charged with the work of carrying out the laws of Congress, enacted in the interest of loyalty and for the gathering of the fruits of the war. No class of men know so well how to detect a purpose or a spirit antagonistic to these laws so readily as they who fought the war through and were in at the death of the rebellion. What their views of the probable nearness of the millenial period are may be inferred from their acts and orders. Gen. SICKLES has found it necessary to issue stringent orders; Gen. POPE is similarly situated; Gen. ORD is not particularly jubilant, and Gen. SHERIDAN has his hands more than full. These things are more significant of the actual state of things in the South than the opinion of any man or a dozen men, based on casual observation.

THE inveterate force of habit keeps some people grumbling and groaning about the financial condition and prospects of the country. In default of the past and present, the future is a prolific source of fears. This time, certainly, the predicted ebbing of the fiscal tide was to commence. Even the Secretary, who ought to have a correct judgment, predicted a probable pause, if not a retrogression in the reduction of the debt. But when the figures come from the books a $5,000,000 reduction is exhibited for the month. That will do, for the hard times and a great crisis, very well.

IF we understand what is meant by works of supererogation—the doing of more than is required—Mr. GREELEY's bailing of DAVIS must come under that designation. It does not, at any rate, appear that that work was required of him. And we imagine that at this hour, he would dispose of the political mint made in the transaction at a moderate rate. So probably would the few experimental and exploring journalists, who, though lacking courage to approve the act squarely, have justified Mr. GREELEY.

THERE is authority for asserting that the statement telegraphed from Washington, to the effect that General GRANT favored reprimanding General SHERIDAN for removing WELLS, is a pure fiction. General GRANT was at the time absent at West Point, but it is a significant fact that at the headquarters SHERIDAN's action is warmly approved—and there is no reason for supposing General GRANT does not heartily indorse it.

Two influential country papers in Ohio—the *Lancaster Gazette* and the Ravenna *Democrat*—have taken ground for General Grant for President.

THE eight hour strike in Chicago has completely failed, and mechanics there generally are working ten hours, as before. So far as the law was intended to change the time of labor and the amount of pay, it has effected nothing.

ALTHOUGH nothing in particular has been said on the subject, it is understood that Petroleum V. Nasby accompanied the Presidential party on the mountebank tour, and that on him the public can rely for a faithful account of all that took place.

THE Council for the Union Pacific Railroad in New York, says that there is no injunction pending against said company, as was stated upon authority of the St. Louis *Republican*. The injunction served upon the company on the application of T. C. Durant, was promptly dissolved several days ago.

IN the Senate of Nebraska, on the first inst., the Hons. T. O. Howe, of Wisconsin, Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, and J. Covode of Pennsylvania, being in the Senate chamber, on motion the Senate took a recess for fifteen minutes, to honor the distinguished visitors.

IT is reported that T. C. Durant, late manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, has served an injunction against the further construction of the track of that road, and extensive complications are likely to grow out of the removal of Mr. Durant.

SURVEYOR GENERAL CAMPBELL has appointed Colonel McCoy, a clerk in the Land Office, as chief clerk, vice Theodore F. Babcock, deceased. Colonel McCoy was private secretary to Gov. Curtin for several years, and is a gentleman in every way qualified for the position to which he has been elevated.

NEW PAPER IN BUTLER.—Wm. B. Hazlett, Esq., will commence next week the publication of a new Republican journal in Butler, to be known as *The Butler County Press*. Mr. Hazlett has had many years experience in the newspaper business, and will make a useful and interesting paper, that will command success.

THE commission appointed to select the sites for the establishment of two model and experimental farms in this State, will meet in Harrisburg on the 18th, and proceed thence to visit points east and west, with a view to obtain such lands as will come up to the requirements of the law.

AT the annual meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society, a resolution was adopted declaring "that the diet that is ordinarily most whole some is the proper diet to be taken during an epidemic of cholera." Those who spoke to this resolution testified to the beneficial influences of ripe fruit, such as berries and peaches in cases of dysentery.

A LONDON correspondent suggests that the strong-minded women of America should send felicitations to the House of Commons of England, after reading the debate on franchise for women, and seeing the vote was seventy-three against one hundred and ninety-six. Seventy-three votes for the franchise for women was more than any one at all expected in the English House of Commons.

AMONG the other excellent things recently developed in Chicago civilization the are virtues cultivated and practiced in the prize ring. John Graham, merchant, and Tom Link, gambler, were the latest ornaments and objects of pride. They fought eight rounds when the first named practioner of the manly art and ornament of all the virtues was declared victor, whereat Chicago had a thrill which lasted until a brute of a husband killed his wife which was in the next ten hours.

NEWSPAPER IMPROVEMENTS.—The Beaver *Argus* came to this office last week in a neat new dress, and looking prosperous and vigorous. The *Argus* is one of the oldest weekly papers in the States, and is bold in its advocacy of Republican principles.

The *Post*, published at Morgantown, West Va., has also put on a new suit of types and rules, and is now a handsome sheet. It is a spicy local paper, and is ably edited.

AMONG the documents laid before the New York convention is one showing the amount of indebtedness, State and local of every kind, from which it appears that there is a State and town debt of $137,428,727 89, which the missing returns will very likely swell to at least $140,000,000, or about thirty-five dollars each for every inhabitant of the State. If other States show similar exhibits, it follows that their aggregate obligations must come up to $700,000,000 or $800,000,000, which, with the national figures, will make the trifling sum of about $3,500,000,000, or more than $100 for each man, woman and child, white, black or red, in the Union in 1860.

The Fayette Democracy.

The primary elections of the Fayette County Democracy last Saturday, resulted in the choice of the following ticket: Assembly, Wm. H. Playford; Treasurer, Wm. S. Stricklery; Commissioner, David H. Wakefield; Auditor, Finley Chalfant; Poor House Director, Lacy Hibbs; Jury Commissioner, John Snider; Coroner, William R. Semans. At the convention of the return judges, on Monday, an effort was made to have Wesley Frost and Thomas B. Scaright appointed delegates to the State Convention of 1868, it being usual with the Democracy of that county to appoint their delegates a year ahead, so that the voters cannot instruct. The convention, however, remembered Senator Scaright's betrayal of his constituents in voting against the Free Railroad Law in the Senate last Winter, and wisely concluded to withhold further honors from him. The motion was amended by substituting the names of C. E. Boyle and Joseph T. McCormick, who were declared the delegates to the State Convention of 1868. Mr. Boyle was a member of the lower House last Winter, and voted and labored with the friends of a Free Railroad Law on all occasions. This action of the convention is a severe rebuke to Senator Scaright, who has long imagined that he carried the Democracy of Fayette in his pocket. The only resolution adopted by the convention was the following, and that unanimously:

Resolved, That this Convention is in favor of a just and fair Free Railroad Law throughout the State of Pennsylvania.

"Burying the Hatchet."

The St. Louis *Republican*—anything but republican in politics—thinks it sees signs of the "day oh jubilee." That all our readers may know what that rejoices the heart of our Democratic contemporary, we quote the article in its issue of the 6th, under the above head:

> "We welcome all signs of returning peace and good will among fellow-countrymen with on the face of creation; and more enemies. We therefore wish we could see on a large scale a scene that met our eyes at the Southern Hotel a few days ago, where a number of gentlemen, who were at one time engaged in the contest now happily over, either as staunch Union men or rebels or rebel sympathizers, had met together and were over their glasses, each by the other's company like life long friends. It was particularly observable that ex-Secretary Cameron seemed much to relish the good jokes and lively satire of that jovial ex-reb I. M. Jeff. Thompson. This is a change since the time when the ex-Secretary was ordering rebel bridges to be burnt in Tennessee and the ex-General was burning Union ones in Missouri. But we trust such changes will be frequent, and that when the question of 'letting by-gones be by-gones'—Senator Cameron will be excepted—comes to be made to out of it, he will find many imitators in Congress."

"They Made the Innocent Guilty and Let the Murderers go Free."

This is what General Sheridan says, speaking of the removal of Monroe, Abell and Herron. The General's letter has the true ring in it, and it is an interesting fact that he finds in Gen. Grant a warm and persistent supporter. Judge Abell was removed because he almost promised no prosecution in his Court to the rioters of last July. Attorney General Herron was removed because he indicted the victims of the riot, and not the rioters. Mayor Monroe was removed for the participation of the police in the riot. General Sheridan closes his letter to General Grant as follows:

> "With these three men exercising a large influence on the worst elements of this city, giving to these elements an immunity for riot and bloodshed, the General-in-Chief will see how insecure I felt in letting them occupy their present positions in the troubles which might occur in registration and voting in the reorganization."

A WRITER in the Pittsburgh *Catholic* "takes on" dreadfully because the COMMERCIAL announced that a number of Bishops had gone from this country to Rome carrying money to the Pope—a fact which we supposed everybody knew—and intimated that the money would probably be spent in supporting the Pope's *State*, where his trouble so much spoken of lies, and not his *church*. In other words, we intimated that it was a contribution from this free country in support of a political power, that all the world knows to occupy a position antagonistic to civil liberty. The style and animus of the article in the *Catholic* is characteristically marked to leave any one in doubt as to the class to which the writer of it belongs. Those of his people who are accustomed to read the COMMERCIAL will readily perceive that this silly ranter overflows with false as well as malignant railing. We wonder that so respectable a religious journal as the *Catholic* should allow such sulphureous declamation in its columns.

GEN. BUTLER, in a letter to the Republicans in Washington, asserts that "in a few days, unless checked by the near approach of the meeting of Congress, an Executive order will be promulgated proclaiming that the Military Reconstruction act does not give to the commanding officer of the district any right or power to interfere with the civil Governors of those States." He argues that the fear of impeachment having been removed, the President will let himself loose worse than ever, and that among his first acts will be the supersedeing of Sheridan, to make room for an officer supposed to be more pliant to the will of the Administration. Of course, in Gen. Butler's estimation, a summer session of Congress is a necessity. The concluding sentence of his letter conveys a distinct intimation of one of the additional conditions he is in favor of exacting from the South. It is as follows:

> "I feel no self-evident political truth that where the land is owned in large tracts by the employer, to be tilled by the employed, they can be put out of the field for the exercise of Republican citizenship; and it is one of the pressing exigencies of the country, as the very base of reconstruction, that some plan must be devised by which the lands of the south may be divided among those who shall occupy and till them."

SOME time since an invitation was extended by the Archbishop of Canterbury to all branches of the Anglican Church throughout the world to meet in general council in London, on the 24th of September, the object being mutual conference and the interchange of fraternal feelings, without any attempts at legislation whatever, and with the distinct understanding that there should be no declarations on controverted points. The invited bishops from different sections of the Protestant Episcopal Church are already gathering toward London. Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, has already sailed; Bishop Potter, of New York, is expecting to leave on the 15th inst.; Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, and Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana, are also announced as likely to go before long.

New York Newspaper Gossip.

(Correspondence of the Boston Post.)

Hard times are telling severely on the newspaper business. All the publishers are cutting down expenses. They say, as the merchants do, that if they can make both ends meet until better times come, they will be satisfied. Retrenchment in the *Herald* establishment has gone to the extent of discharging eight or ten reporters. There has been a reduction of force on the *Tribune*, also, and, to some extent on all the other dailies. The *Journal of Commerce*, which has a steady circulation and advertising patronage, is about the soundest, financially, of all the morning papers. The weeklies, with the exception of the *Ledger*, *Weekly Mercury*, and *Independent*, are rather behind in their cash accounts. Beecher's story in the *Ledger* improves as it progresses, but it is not a success. The New York *Weekly* and the *Sunday Mercury*, two of the trashiest papers published here, are remarkable instances of what liberal advertising can do. The former has a circulation of nearly 100,000, and its proprietors, who were poor men ten years ago, are now quite wealthy. The *Independent* is still flourishing, but as it has been repudiated by the Congregationalists, its demise some day won't be surprising. It is a dull time in the newspaper circle, and some of the ephemeral concerns are likely to go down before long. But the established papers can, with economy, weather the storm, and go on all right when better times come.

The Coming Crops in the State.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—The Clearfield *Journal* says: The prospect for a large crop of apples, in this county, is quite flattering at present. We understand that in some sections the peaches also promise a fine crop. This is gratifying news to lovers of good fruit. The weather being favorable, much of the corn was planted in the county, last week. In some sections the farmers got in their entire planting, and others will finish this week—the weather permitting. Corn can still mature, the weather being auspicious, if planted next week.

CHESTER COUNTY.—The Oxford *Press* says: The prospect of an abundant wheat crop, in the southern townships of Chester and Lancaster counties and the northern part of Cecil county, is still very flattering, and should the weather continue favorable we shall have a more abundant harvest than for many years. It is now nearly all in head, but the heavy rains of the last few days have knocked it down very much. The grass has grown rapidly within the last week.

VENANGO COUNTY.—The Oil City *Petrolian* says: Through this section of the State the wheat crop looks very well—better, indeed, than in any season for several years. Oats are backward, the wet season having delayed the work of sowing. Many farmers have not yet finished sowing oats. No corn is yet planted, and most farmers have not got the ground ready. The grass crop is very luxuriant, the weather favoring it more than other crops.

AT the Congress of Beer Brewers—what Congress next shall we have?—in Chicago, last week, Mr. Lauer maintained that beer was a preventive of cholera. He knew that when the cholera was in New York in 1832, that none of the employees of the breweries died of it, nor, as far as could be known, any who were in the habit of drinking much beer. The same had been the case in 1849. In Europe the cholera was the most fearful in those parts where alcohole, and not malt, liquors were used. In Europe beer was considered as food, and where a person drank two or three glasses of it, he ate just so much less. The English and German ladies were healthy and pretty, and it was in a great degree owing to their drinking beer. It would not be long before it would be a national drink in America, and the people would learn that the manufacturers of beer were aiding the health and prosperity of mankind.

PERSONAL.

—The most intimate friend that Queen Victoria ever had was a Yankee woman, the daughter of Mr. Bates, of Boston, the American partner of Barings, the bankers. It was directly to her influence that the kind and friendly feelings of the Queen towards the United States government are to be traced. She married M. Van de Weyer, the senior member of the diplomatic corps in London, and the Belgian Minister who recently took such a prominent part in the Luxemburg Conference.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says the manner in which Colonel Riddle came to his death has created a deep feeling, and is the subject of universal comment among the citizens. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it has no parallel in the history of Philadelphia. Thus far, to make the matter worse, there has been no arrest of any party implicated. A reward for the guilty party or parties should be offered without further delay.

—Hon. Henry J. Raymond, the editor of the New York *Times*, is probably the most rapid writer in the United States. Some of his feats of rapid writing for the columns of his paper have passed into the record of newspaper wonders—notice ably that of his obituary of Daniel Webster, which was written in ten or twelve hours, and made sixteen columns of the *Times*.

—It may surprise the theatrical world in America to hear that Mr. and Mrs. Henri Drayton, hitherto known as singers, have entered upon the higher walks of tragedy and drawn with remarkable success in such pieces as "Richelieu," "Macbeth," and "The Hunchback."

—A Quebec paper warns us that "as surely as ever the sun shone, if Maximilian dies at the hands of or through the order of Juarez, his blood will be avenged; and if the Americans there become his allies, they may be made to feel the force of the retribution which awaits them at the hands of the spoliated Southerners."

—The British *Medical Journal* gives an account of experiments performed by M. Bonnafont on the dissevered heads of two Arabs, from which he was convinced that after decapitation, the legal retains no sensibility, but that death was instantaneous. Why does not M. Bonnafont settle the matter by severing his own head?

—Joel Hawes, D. D., a distinguished Congregational divine, died at Gilead, Conn., June 5. He was a native of Medway, Mass., where he was born in December, 1789. He graduated at Brown University, Rhode Island, in 1813, studied theology at Andover, Mass., and in 1818 was settled over a church in Hartford Conn. Ten years later he published a volume of Lectures to Young Men, which were widely circulated in this country and Europe. His other works include a Tribute to the Memory of the Pilgrims, a Memoir of Normand Smith, Character everything to the Young, the Religion of the Earl, Looking Glass for the Ladies, Washington and Jay, and other occasional writings—the greater part of which appeared in religious magazines and papers. Dr. Hawes was one of the pillars of his denomination in New England, and was respected for his zeal and fidelity in all parts of the country.

—Jefferson Davis, according to the latest reports, has selected Montreal for his future place of residence in Canada. The rebel element in Toronto tried to get him there, but they would not permit him to enjoy the quiet he sought. First in rank among these is Jubal Early, late Lieutenant General Confederate States army, who has written a book giving an account of his operations in the Shenandoah Valley. Early speaks slightingly of Sheridan, saying that the latter is "no General;" that he had 45,000 men against his (Early's) 8,000 only, and that if Sheridan had been a thing of a soldier he would have overpowered his enemy sooner than he did. So overpowering was Sheridan's force, says Early, that, to use his own words, it "fairly ran over" his two weak divisions. Early will not even speak to an American of the North.

—A Cambridge paper describes the late Boston notoriety: "Rev. Screno Howe is a man scarcely more than five feet in height, with long arms and short lower limbs, with a head the back of which is extremely large in proportion to the front; with a forehead retreating to a most remarkable degree; a projecting chin and upturned nose; a face covered with a heavy growth of sandy hair; long, exceedingly white, and rather prominent teeth; and presenting altogether an appearance the furthest possible from attractive, and somewhat suggestive of the gorilla."

—Joseph Hoxie, an old an highly esteemed merchant and politician, and probably the best known man in the city of New York, celebrated his golden wedding on the 17th ultimo, amid a large assemblage of children, grandchildren and friends. The presents were immense in number and very valuable.

—The Emperor Napoleon has presented to the University of South Bend, Indiana, a superb and powerful telescope, valued at 25,000 francs. It has inscribed upon it, in French: "Presented by his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., to the Catholic University of Notre Dame du Lac, Indiana, United States."

—The infant son of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the Princess Helena, Queen Victoria's daughter, was baptised at Windsor Castle on the 21st of May. The ceremony was performed with great pomp in the presence of a very distinguished company, the Archbishop of Canterbury officiating. The princely baby received the names of Christian Victor Albert Ludwig Ernest Anton.

—At a recent reception of the Princess Mathilde's in Paris, one of the most remarkable of the guests was the wife of the chief Siamese Ambassador. That was her first appearance in European society. She was very richly dressed in the court costume of her country—silk embroidered with gold—and a good deal of curiosity was excited by her diminutive size and the extraordinary smallness of her hands. Her husband is the King's nephew.

—Henry Ward Beecher says that any number of people have come to him and declared he ought not to write a novel, that it was not ministerial, etc.; but that when these good people begin to tell him how he is disposed to fight nevertheless, he confesses the thing bothers him. It is denied that Beecher's "Norwood" is an adapted collection of Lecture Room Talks, prepared for Plymouth Church, but "Norwood out for want of room."

—Jay Cooke & Co. have recently made a heavy investment in Minnesota, being the purchase of 100,000 acres of pine lands, on the St. Louis river. They will immediately erect a number of miles for the manufacture of lumber to be shipped to Milwaukee, Chicago, and the Eastern market.

—The Duke of Edinburgh (Queen Vic.'s second boy), has an allowance of $75,000 a year as one of the royal family. He also has his pay and allowances as captain in the Royal Navy, and whenever his uncle the reigning Grand Duke dies, he will become sovereign of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with a civil list (vulgarly called salary) of $500,000 in gold; besides succession of said uncle's large private property.

—General John H. Wilson, a prominent citizen of Columbus, Ohio, mysteriously disappeared from his room at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, recently, leaving there his baggage, keys, papers, etc., and going up Vine street, since which time he has not been seen by any of his acquaintances. His family are deeply distressed over the affair. It is feared he has met with foul play, as he had considerable money about his person.

—An Irish paper records the fact that the Scotia, on her last trip, "landed an unusually large number of American visitors at Queenstown, all of whom experienced marked attentions from the detectives," and adds the following: "Among the passengers who experienced their marked vigilance was no less a personage than the renowned and philanthropic millionaire, Mr. George Peabody, who, although he had been presented by her Majesty with her miniature as a testimony of her esteem, was on this occasion deprived of a fowling-piece, which the astute constable believed was intro luced for no other purpose than to levy war against the Queen and depose her from the sovereignty of these realms."

—Col. Swan, a member of Gen. Scott's staff, is still living at Cummington, Mass., and is ninety-two years of age. He was postmaster of the town for twelve years, having been imported from Northampton to fill that office during a Democratic administration, as there was no Democrat in the place to take it.

—Hon. Ben Wade is the favorite Presidential candidate of many Ohio politicians, and Senator Chandler is said to have promised to exert his influence to secure him the delegation from his State.

—A young lady of twenty-one years, named Miss Mary A. Mills, educated and ambitious, but not fond of school-teaching, store-tending or factory work, has established a real estate and insurance agency in New York city, and made $5,000 profits last year. She is as "smart as a steel trap" for business, but a little extravagant in her living.

—Queen Emma of the Hawaiian Islands has a mania for collecting buttons of different patterns, with eyes by which they might be strung. This is more profitable than the postage stamp mania. A little girl at New Bedford has caught the "button" fever, and already got together about one thousand different specimens, making a very brilliant display.

—After a vacation of about two weeks, Gov. Fenton has returned to his official duties at Albany. While at home he entered into all the enjoyments of life in the country, spending much of his time out of doors, surveying a plot of ground on his estate, etc. He went back to Albany feeling much improved in health. He is a very studious, energetic man, up as early as five o'clock, and always spending an hour or two in his library before breakfast. He studies personally every question that is presented to him, and during the session of the last Legislature has had more than the usual amount of work to do.

—The friends of Ketchum, the forger, have not relinquished the purpose of securing his pardon from Gov. Fenton. Thurlow Weed, who has heretofore opposed the application, has withdrawn his objections. He thinks now "the ends of justice will be answered without exacting the full penalty of the bond." The Governor, it is known, entertains similar views, but hesitates in deference to public opinion.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Prussian was drawn on a jury in New York last week. He was all attention and seemed to be thoroughly intelligent. On retiring, however, it was found that notwithstanding he had sat with the rapt expression of fidelity and interest all through the day, and had been the special object to which the counsel on both sides addressed their pleas, he could neither speak nor understand one word of English.

At the recent term of the Criminal Court of Bracken County, Kentucky, held at Brookville, a man 70 years old, named Hiram Thomas, was tried on the charge of murdering his wife, Margaret Thomas, on the 18th of March, convicted and sentenced to be hung.

The Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad Company are about to replace their iron rails by steel ones. It is computed that they will employ not less than one hundred and seventy thousand tons of steel, which at the reduced modern price of steel, about three hundred francs a ton, will need an outlay of fifty-one millions of francs.

The American Institute of Homœopathy, now in session in New York, has been discussing the question of allowing females to practice medicine. A Boston lady, who is a regular practitioner in that city, having applied for admission to the Institute, an exciting debate followed, and her application was finally rejected, by a vote of 68 to 56.

Arrangements have been definitely settled by the Executive Committee and Trustees of the Merchants' Union Express Company, in session at Cleveland, to start the "Peoples Dispatch" on the 25th inst. This will connect Boston and New York with all the Western cities.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a chapter on "The Road to Ruin and How Two Young Girls Traveled it." No need of giving details. Nor should it be thought the two young girls of Cincinnati traveled it alone; there were many to keep them company.

Mr. George A. Waters, of Troy, New York, has made a paper shell boat, and thereby demonstrated that to be the best material. It is quite thin, lighter than a wooden boat, is rendered impervious to water by a coating of oil and other compounds, and it is asserted that it is more durable and that it will stand shocks which would destroy a wooden shell. Other advantages claimed for it are that it can be made perfectly air and water tight, and requires no caulking; or pitching; it cannot be split or broken, but if a hole be made in it by accident, the perforation would be no larger than the size of the object piercing it, and could be easily mended. It will not swell or crack, and last but not least, the cost is much less than a wooden boat.

Within forty years, 51,000 miles of railways have been built in the United States, costing $1,502,594,000. New England has 3,851 miles in use, costing $199,071,483; New York State, 5,625 miles, costing $192,577,709; Pennsylvania, which built the first railroad in the country in 1809, 4,037 miles, costing $219,680,000.

Judge Edmonds, of New York, says the Spiritualists in the United States number between ten and eleven millions.

Something—sub-marine earthquakes it is thought—on the 4th of April excited such an influence on the tides on the Coast of the Sandwich Islands, Japan, China and California, so that they rose and fell three feet eight times, at intervals of fifteen minutes.

In the final department of the schools of New York the salaries hereafter are to be as follows: For each school having less than 100 pupils, $1,200 per annum; schools having more than 300 and not more than 500 average attendance, $1,600; over 500, $1,600. A proportionate increase is made in the primary departments.

The agent of the Treasury Department who was sent to New Orleans to investigate the Sub-Treasury and National Bank affairs, it is said was privately offered $100,000 to gloss over the account and report "all right." That such an offer should be made is not at all remarkable—that it should